

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order.

F. J. CROSS TO EUROPE.

On Receipt of Letter from London,
Directors Act.That the situation here has been
greatly misrepresented is shown by
the letter following, received from
London yesterday by Manager F. J.
Cross of the Wireless Telegraph Co.:

London, Feb. 6, 1900.

F. J. Cross, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.

Having seen in the papers that the
plague is very bad in Hawaii, we com-
municated with Mr. Cyril Hopkins, the
Hawaiian Consul, on the matter and
he reported that from the best accounts
he had received, though not very re-
cent, it would appear that the situation
was improving. I then cabled you the
following on the 25th day of January:
"Afraid to send assistants until plague
better." However anxious we may be
to set to work on the installation, we
feel that we cannot possibly send out
our young electrical assistants unless
and until there is some abatement of
the plague. It would never do to ex-
pect them to risk their lives, and I
feel sure that upon reflection you will
agree with me that this is the only
reasonable course to adopt—of course,
disappointing to you.

MACONI WIRELESS TEL. CO.

On the strength of the letter a meet-
ing of the company's directors was
held and it was determined to send
Mr. Cross to London to explain the sit-
uation and conditions existing and to
get the apparatus, if not the experts.
Having the interests of the venture at
heart, Mr. Cross is going to leave here
much against his will to make the fly-
ing trip across two oceans and a con-
tinent. He will try to get away by the
China, due March 26th.

People in Quarantine.

Nineteen people, mostly all school
teachers, went into quarantine at the
home of H. S. Townsend in Manoa
Wednesday evening. Dr. Davis made
the first examination of the people
then. Mr. Townsend and his family
have moved to Waikiki, where they
will remain until the requisite fifteen
days' quarantine has been completed.

CABINET MEETING

Favorable Outlook for
Hawaiian Bill.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS

A Special Appropriation Act—Bishop
Estate Proposition Accepted.
Matters of Detail.

(From Thursday's Daily).

The Cabinet met yesterday morning.
There were present President Dole and
Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon
and Cooper. The minutes of February
26th were read and approved.

Letters from Mr. Hartwell to the
President and Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs were read. The letter to Mr.
Mott-Smith contained a note from
Secretary of State Hay concerning the
granting of quasi-public franchises and
advising that such had not better be
granted pending action in Congress.
The Territorial Bill was being dis-
cussed, and, in writing to President
Dole, Mr. Hartwell said: "It looks as
if the Hawaiian Bill will be passed
within a fortnight." W. O. Smith has
been in conference with Surgeon Gen-
eral Wyman in relation to the plague
situation; more serum will be sent at
once to Honolulu.

Mr. Dole read a resolution from the
Board of Health under date of Febru-
ary 24th in regard to suspending the
introduction of foodstuffs from Asiatic
ports so long as plague lasts in said
ports. It was voted that the recom-
mendation of the Board of Health be
adopted and such action taken as may
be necessary to carry out the resolu-
tion.

It was also voted that upon the
request of the Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs the Minister of Finance be au-
thorized to pay the following amount:
\$600, the further excess of the amount
required for the "Support of Military
Pay Rolls" for the month of February,
over the pro rata amount of the ap-
propriation.

Upon motion it was voted that the
Executive Council recommend to the
Minister of the Interior that the ap-
plication of Mr. H. Juen, dated Feb.
28th, to locate his saloon, under his
former retail spirit license, at the cor-
ner of South and Queen streets, be re-
fused.

In the matter of the communication
from Mr. F. S. Dodge, land agent of
the Bishop Estate, dated February
24th, in regard to the widening of the
Palma section of King street, it was
voted that the proposition that the
Bishop Estate will grant the land
needed for such widening, from vari-
ous premises owned by it, on condi-
tion that the Government will con-
struct a fence along the new line of
the street, build and curb sidewalks
and settle claims that may be made by
the tenants of the Estate, be accepted.

Mr. Damon made the following
statement: "I have prepared a rough
outline or estimate of requirements as
far as my Department goes, and re-
quest estimates from the other Depart-
ments for a special Appropriation Bill,
to be passed by the Council of State
and sent to President McKinley for his
approval, for money that will be need-
ed in excess of the present appropri-
ation bill, or for such special objects
as may be absolutely necessary to be
called for during the coming period,
before Congress shall have passed our
act or our own Legislature could act,
under the circumstances; whether the
bill receives the approval of President
McKinley or not, I think we should put
ourselves on record as to having tried
to do something to relieve the situa-
tion."

After consideration it was voted
that the application of the American
Sugar Co., Ltd., for an amendment to
its charter inserting the words "to bor-
row money and to issue evidences of
indebtedness therefor; to mortgage all
or any part of its property and to is-
sue bonds and to secure the same by a
deed of trust," be granted.

February Stock Report.

During the month the following sales
have been made: Fifty-five shares
American Sugar Co., at from \$50 to
\$95 per share; 1,008 Ewa at \$24.50 to
\$25; 58 Hawaiian Sugar, \$230 to \$235;
255 Honokaa, \$28 to \$29; 10 Kahuku,
\$140; 110 Kihel, assessable, \$8 to \$10-
25; 196 Kihel, paid up, \$30 to \$32.50;
300 McBryde, assessable, \$4; 263 Oahu
Sugar Co., \$260 to \$185; 655 Okaia,
\$16; 317 Oiaa, assessable, 50 cents to
\$2; 410 Oiaa, paid up, \$13 to \$14; 77
Pioneer Mill, \$202.50 to \$225; 650 Wai-
alua Agricultural Co., assessable, \$65
to \$80; 335 Waialua Agricultural Co.,
paid up, \$107.50 to \$115; 11 Wilder S.
S. Co., \$112.50 to \$113; 11 Inter-Island
S. Co., \$150; 10 Oahu R. & L. Co.,
\$175; 12,000 Hawaiian Government 6
per cent bonds, \$110; 100 Hawaiian G.
P. S. 4 1/2 per cent, \$92.50; 3,000 Ewa
Plan, 6 per cent, \$102.50; 500 O. R. &
L. Co. 6 per cent, \$105.

It was announced on February 9th
that Corbett and Jeffries have been
matched to box twenty-five rounds, in
the latter part of April. They will go
into training on the Pacific coast by the
first of March. Sam Austin will be
referee.

TIDE OF BATTLE TURNS AGAINST THE BURGHERS

Lord Roberts Has Gen. Cronje On
The Run.POSSIBILITY THAT THE BOERS
HAVE BEEN SURROUNDEDGen. Buller Meets Slight Resistance In Crossing
The Tugela—Case of Consul
Macrum.

The news from South Africa is one
of general British success. Buller has
again crossed the Tugela, meeting un-
expectedly slight resistance and break-
ing the Boer line of fortified defence.
The bulk of General Joubert's forces
has gone to assist Cronje in resisting
Lord Roberts who, it is said, has the re-
treating burghers almost surrounded.
At last the tide has turned.

CROSSES THE TUGELA.

Buller Meets Slight Resistance From
Weakened Boer Lines.LONDON, Feb. 21.—The "Morning
Leader" says:

"The crossing of the Tugela river was
scarcely opposed, but that is not to
say fierce resistance may not be look-
ed for before the orderbook work is
negotiated."

"A high authority agreed yesterday
with the opinion expressed in these col-
umns that two-thirds or three-fourths
of General Buller's force will be avail-
able for active operations any time
within a week."

"We cannot see how an advance
through Natal can be made before
Charleston and Van Rensselaer's
Pass are secured. As for the question
of General Buller's invading the Trans-
vaal, a practical difficulty exists. Our
information is that his transport is ut-
terly insufficient unless the Boers ob-
lige him by fighting along the rail-
way."

"The look for one fight about Pieters-
burg and then the departure of the
commandos of Free Staters for
Mafeking."

"Nothing is doing in North Cape
Colony, and the greater part of the
Boers apparently have retired to fight
in their own State."

"Expectation sits in the state to know
the result of the chase after General
Cronje."

Queen Has Good News.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Queen, prior
to leaving Osborne House this morning
on her return to Windsor, inspected the
Fourth Battalion of the Lincolnshire
infantry. Her Majesty announced with
a gratified smile that good news had
been received this morning from the
seat of war.

Another account says the Queen
specified that the good news was from
Ladysmith.

War Office Conservatism.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The War Office
declares it is unable to substantiate the
reports of the relief of Ladysmith. But
this does not prevent the public from
believing the Queen has again re-
established the authorities at Paill Mail
and preferred to communicate the glad
news direct to the public through the
Mayor of Windsor, just as yesterday
she dramatically announced, through
Lord William Cecil, commander of a
militia corps, the tidings of General
Buller's success hours before the War
Office was able to relieve the impatient
anxiety of the United Kingdom.

Nevertheless, as the Queen's words
are not actually quoted in today's an-
nouncement, official confirmation is
eagerly awaited, and especially as Bul-
ler's dispatch of yesterday is very gen-
erally regarded as foreshadowing a
junction of his and General White's
forces some time today. Public inter-
est, expectation and anxiety there are
away unceasingly and impatiently be-
tween Ladysmith and Bloemfontein.

Practical relief of the former place is
regarded as due more to Lord Rob-
ert's brilliant strategy in drawing off
the Boers than to Buller's numerous as-
saults, and news of the result of the
battle between Kitchener and Cronje,
re-enforced by a force thus drawn off
from Ladysmith, is expected to almost
synchronize with the announcement
that General Buller has reached his ob-
jective. Accomplishment of the latter
event, however, is regarded with great
confidence than is the ability of
Kitchener to thoroughly cripple
Cronje, for the Boer General has proved
himself no dolt and is doing in all re-
spects the British lines that even if
Robert's outlook occupied Bloemfontein,
there are many fears expressed that
Cronje might still preserve the effec-
tiveness of his mobile force.

The War Office this evening an-
nounced that it had no news from other
sources. There is yet nothing to throw
light on the main issue. Regarding

military conditions, the military critics
in the afternoon papers express the
keenest satisfaction at the phase of the
news, drawing attention to the fact
that whether or not Roberts succeeds
campaign as revealed by the latest
in effecting a decisive defeat he has
forced the Boers to release their grip
on Ladysmith, Kimberley, Zululand
and Lower Natal, though admitting
that the siege of Mafeking may be
made more severe by the arrival of a
portion of the Boer force driven off
from Kimberley, endeavoring to avenge
itself on Colonel Baden-Powell.

An Arrindell dispatch dated Tuesday
shows that the Boers in force made a
determined attempt to invest Arrindell,
but were baffled by the smart maneu-
vering of the British mounted troops.
Cecil Rhodes is expected to arrive in
Cape Town February 24. Further de-
tails of the attack by Colonel Plumer's
force on the Boer positions, defended
by a 12-pounder, near Crocodile Pools,
not far from Gaborone, show that the
British were struggling on the hill in
the dark, through barbed wire, they
altered the Boer watch dogs, who
gave the alarm. The Boers opened fire
and the British charged, but the Boers
evaded dynamite mines, doing much
damage, and the British retreated.

The Pursuit of Cronje.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—With 40,000 British
troops in hot pursuit of Cronje, or
already surrounding him, Lord Rob-
ert's campaign in the Free State has
thus early reached a critical point, and
England is waiting the issue with
marked impatience.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning the
War Office had issued no bulletin con-
cerning the momentous operations be-
tween Kimberley and Bloemfontein
other than an unimportant one, show-
ing that the commander in chief's
headquarters has been established at
Paarlboers, thirty miles east of Ja-
cobsdal, close to the main road to the
Free State capital, from which it is
forty miles distant. Nor had any dis-
patches come through to the newspa-
pers from the scene of war. Lord
Kitchener, who is in command of the
pursuing army, has with him all of
French's cavalry, the Sixth, Seventh
and Ninth Divisions, and MacDonald's
Highland brigade.

Cronje has probably with him, be-
sides his original force of 10,000, 8,000
invaders of Cape Colony, some of
whom were in the command and that
fought Clements at Coleberg, while
others were at Stormberg. According
to some authorities, the Free Staters
who are moving from Colesburg and
Ladysmith, will add 10,000 more to
Cronje's ranks, if indeed they are able
to join him.

Under the circumstances it is a great
mistake to imagine that the Boer re-
sistance has collapsed. If foreign ex-
perts with the Boers are listened to,
and Cronje succeeds in making his es-
cape, Bloemfontein will be evacuated
and battle will be offered the British
army in the hills before Windburg.

In Natal General Buller's troops are
still pressing forward. General Hart's
brigade yesterday took possession of
Colenso, and at last reports was cross-
ing the Tugela at that point. This ad-
vance guard is fourteen miles by road
from Ladysmith.

Apparently the remainder of the ar-
my of relief will soon be across the
river. The Boers have thus far not
shown themselves in any strength, and
the invasion of the Free State by Rob-
ert's has evidently drawn away a large
number of men. The chance of the
early relief of White's forces in Lad-
ysmith seem to be good, but burghers
have shown slowness on many previous
occasions, and may be in strong posi-
tion a few miles north of the river.
Some more sanguine observers say,
however, that it would not be surpris-
ing if they removed their guns and
abandoned the siege and fell back to
the northern border of Natal. As far
as doing another blow at British
pride, the capture of Ladysmith
would not be of great material benefit
to the Boers.

How Kimberley Was Relieved.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 19.—Al-
though the rapid march of General
French's division was marked by a
number of conflicts the entry to Kim-
berley was unopposed. When the Brit-
ish were still eight miles off the alarm-
ing corps interceded a hallophrag
message from the beleaguered garrison
to Modder river, saying:

"The Boers are shelling the town."
The advance column replied: "This

(Continued on Page 6.)

CLERK LEVY A SUSPECT

Hawaiian Hotel Man in
A Bad Way.

TAKEN TO THE PEST HOUSE

Dr. Wood Says He May Have Pneu-
monia But There are Unac-
countable Symptoms.

H. M. Levy, the day clerk at the
Hawaiian Hotel, was removed to
the pest house at 1 o'clock this
morning. The young man has been
seriously ill for two days but
not until last evening was the case
thought to be suspicious.

Dr. Wood and Hoffmann to-
gether with Dr. Galbraith were in
consultation at the latter's office
when seen after midnight. The
following statement was made by
Dr. Wood:

"The patient has had high tem-
perature. I believe it was as high
as 105. He has been sick two
days. He is suffering with pneu-
monia. I am not willing to say
yet that it is plague. From an
examination made of the sputum
by Dr. Hoffmann it appears that
there is something in it that can-
not be explained. The pneumonia
bacillus and that of the plague
greatly resemble each other.
There are no glandular swellings.
The sick man has always occupied
a room in a cottage detached from
the hotel. Since his sickness
every precaution has been taken.
He has been attended by Dr. Gal-
braith. Yesterday he was attend-
ed by a nurse. Mr. Levy will be
removed to the pest house im-
mediately and given injections of
the serum. I think he must have
contracted his disease by inhal-
ation. There does not appear to
be any necessity of a quarantine
of the hotel premises as the sick
man has always slept in the cot-
tage. This will be tightly closed
and thoroughly fumigated."

H. M. Levy is a son of Rabbi
Levy of San Francisco.

At 2 a. m. Dr. Hoffmann, in an-
swer to a telephonic inquiry, said
that the case of Mr. Levy is "very
suspicious."

There was another very sus-
picious case yesterday, that of
Yong Look who was removed
early in the day to the pest house
from Ah Sam's place at Hopkins'
switch on the Waikiki road. The
man was 60 years old and was
unconscious when removed. His
temperature was 104 and swell-
ings were evident in the right and
left femoral regions. The China-
man was freed from the Kaili de-
tention camp last Friday and ap-
peared at Ah Sam's store Satur-
day morning. Last night the pa-
tient's temperature went down a
little, rose again and again went
down. He was in a critical condi-
tion at an early hour this morn-
ing and though not officially pro-
nounced a plague patient has de-
cidedly suspicious symptoms. The
house from which he was taken
is in quarantine and the inmates
have all been removed to Kaili.

Yesterday's Board Meeting.

At the usual hour yesterday after-
noon the Board of Health met in
the Judiciary building and after the
reading of the minutes of the previous meet-
ing proceeded to discuss the suspected
case of Yong Look, the disposition of
the lodging house and adjoining build-
ings where Kee Mung died on Tues-
day and other matters of importance.
The members of the Board present
were President Wood, Dr. Day, Dr.
Emerson and Messrs. Lowrey, Smith
and Hatch.

Dr. Wood commenced business by
reading a communication from the Ha-

waiian Carriage Manufacturing Co., ap-
plying for permission to erect a build-
ing on Queen street, makai of the Ju-
diciary building. The company ex-
pressed its willingness to comply with
any necessary regulations which the
Board might institute. Dr. Wood stat-
ed that where the carriage company de-
sired to build was right on the site of
the house where the German lived,
which was burned on suspicion of the
cause of his death possibly being
plague. This death occurred before it
was known that bubonic plague existed
in Honolulu; the case was suspicious
and when afterwards the Board ordered
infected buildings burned, the house
formerly occupied by the suspect was
burned also, as a precaution. The rep-
resentative of the Hawaiian Carriage
Manufacturing Co., who was present at
the meeting, here addressed the Board
saying that the case spoken of had only
been one of suspicion and that he stood
ready to take all and any precautions
in the erection of the proposed build-
ing, which the Board saw fit.

Mr. Hatch: "I move that the applica-
tion be placed on file for the investiga-
tion and consideration of the Board at
some future time." This motion was
carried. The carriage company's agent
expressed the hope that the Board
would come to some decision in the
matter very soon and then withdrew.

Very Suspicious Case.

Dr. Wood: "A very suspicious case
of sickness was reported to me this
morning; it has not yet been pronoun-
ced plague; there is still some question
about it; yet the indications are such
that we are prepared to expect it to
develop into another case of plague.
Dr. McGrew was called to Ah Sam's
store at the Hopkins' switch, Waikiki
road, about 8 or 9 o'clock this morning
and found there a Chinaman, Yong
Look by name, about 60 years of age,
who was in a very serious condition.
He had a temperature of 104 and was
completely out of his head."

"The patient was immediately re-
moved to the pest house; he was in an
unconscious condition when he arrived
there. There was a large swelling in
the right femoral region and a smaller
swelling in the left femoral glands.
Altogether the general conditions were
very suspicious. The house from
which Yong Look was removed has
been placed in quarantine and the in-
mates removed to the Kaili detention
camp."

Infected District Quarantined.

Mr. Hatch said he would like the
views of the Board on the question of
quarantining the rest of the block in
which the Kee Mung case had been
discovered. Dr. Wood said it might be
well to get the inhabitants of this
block away before any of them were
taken sick. "They are of all national-
ities, I believe, and if we do not secure
them now, we will have considerable
difficulty in doing so later on. There
is plenty of room for them at the Ka-
ilii detention camp, and as long as
there is no quarantine of the block the
people will quietly decamp. That has
been our previous experience in such
cases."

The people who lived in the house
next to where Mary Kailiue died were
removed and placed in quarantine not
because I believed there was any dan-
ger from them, but more for their own
safety. They are perfectly satisfied
where they are now, and are willing
to remain in quarantine until removed."

It was then decided that the whole
of that district bounded by Queen
street, Richards street, the new coral
road on the makai side of the block,
and the lane running from Queen
street through the block to the new
coral road, be immediately placed in
quarantine and that the inhabitants be
taken away as soon as possible to the
Kaili detention camp.

Applications to the Board.

Dr. Wood read an application from
a Japanese doctor, T. Ota, for license
to practice medicine and surgery in
these islands. Dr. Ota is a graduate
of the Fifth High School of Japan. The
recommendation was signed by Geo. P.
Andrews, chairman of the Board of Ex-
aminers. The matter was referred to
the Minister of the Interior with the
usual recommendation.

An application from Paul K. Isen-
berg for permission to ship mules to
Kauai was then read by the President.
Considerable discussion on freight
and passenger matters took place
on the reading of this application. It
was the opinion of some of the members
that cabin passengers should be allowed
to travel between the islands and that
people should be permitted to
travel on Oahu; also that many of the
restrictions on the shipping of goods
ought to be raised. It was the opinion
of others that the residents of the va-
rious districts in Honolulu should be
heard from before any modifying of
the existing quarantine regulations be
brought about. It was Dr. Wood's
idea that the scattering nature of re-
cent plague cases was rather against
any extension of privileges in the travel-
ing line.

Dr. Emerson framed the following
resolution and laid it on the table for
the Board to consider at some future
time:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of
the Board the continual cropping up
of cases of plague in Honolulu seems
largely chargeable to the presence of
infection in Asiatic foodstuffs, and
from the extreme difficulty of satisfac-
torily and thoroughly disinfecting and
studying said foodstuffs as to plague
germs, and that this Board deems it
incumbent upon it to express its sense
of the vital importance of destroying
such Oriental food products as lie un-
der strong suspicion of contamination,
to wit: the articles included in Sched-
ule C, mentioned in the report of the
Committee on Foodstuffs, of Febru-
ary 23d."



PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

Hilo and Kahului Ports
Soon to Open.

MIKI SAITO'S LETTERS

Decisions of the Board—Shipment of
Foodstuffs Urgent—Hotel
Stables Burned.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Yesterday was a clean record day, no deaths from plague occurring, no new cases appearing and no suspicious cases cropping up. The bulletin board showed three elphers to all who gave it an inquiring glance, and the hope was expressed by all, as it has been several times before in the last month or two, that the plague was over and that soon the quarantine would be raised. Authorities in the Health Department feel that even though sporadic cases of plague may continue to appear for several weeks yet, the situation has wonderfully improved and the matter is believed to be securely and safely under control.

In the matter of Sheong Wing, the man from Kailua camp who died Monday night and whose body Dr. Hoffmann examined at the morgue about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, declaring the case one of typhoid fever, Dr. Howard is not satisfied, and is making cultures for further examination.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING

Quarantine in Hilo and Kahului to
Be Raised Soon.

The meeting of the Board of Health at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Judiciary building opened with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. There was a full attendance of the members and Dr. Wood commenced on the business before the Board without loss of time.

Dr. Wood: "It is about time I think for us to consider the time limit in relation to the quarantine regulations now existing in Hilo or Kahului. It would be advisable in my opinion to send word by the next steamer to those ports that providing no new cases of plague or suspicious cases appear in either of those places within a certain number of days, to be set by the Board, the quarantine be raised. In Kahului everything has been so well handled, the place is so small, and the infected district so well defined that I think everything is in favor of the quarantine being raised and Kahului becoming an open port. Many of the people escaped from Kahului when the first case was reported there, and went to different parts of Maui; but they took hardly any of their personal effects with them, and if any of the refugees had carried contagion away from Kahului, we would have heard of it before this. Besides that does not affect Kahului anyhow; and I think that, with perfect safety, we can provide for the raising of the quarantine there. Thirty days from the date of the last case should be the time in my opinion. I have spoken to the American Consul on the subject and he agrees with me."

"Hilo has only had one rather suspicious case and as a matter of fact it was never pronounced plague. The same ruling might be made regarding Hilo as in the case of Kahului. The only thing at either place to be considered is the merchandise in those ports; how safe it is to allow it to be shipped to other ports. In Kahului there is considerable sugar in bags stored away in close proximity to the place where the case of plague appeared. A general store, well supplied with goods, is also in that neighborhood. The American Consul has already dealt with the sugar proposition. This sugar can be shipped as a special shipment, marked in such a way as to identify it, and will be treated as occasion demands on arrival at its destination."

Dr. Emerson: "Before raising the quarantine at Kahului it might be well, as a precautionary measure, to secure the names of all Chinese, Japanese and others who have been in quarantine and this would simplify the matter of tracing any of them should they be required in the event of anything happening. This would also apply to Hilo."

Dr. Wood: "Those in quarantine must stay there as long as the Board thinks it is necessary; but if they do go away there is hardly any chance of their carrying infection, as most of their possessions have been destroyed. They can go where they please as soon as they are out of quarantine."

Dr. Emerson: "What was the date of the last plague case in Kahului?"

Dr. Wood: "February 11th was the date of the last case, outside of the detention camp. February 18th was the date of the case in the detention camp. Any time set by the Board for the raising of the quarantine in Kahului would necessarily date then from February 18th."

Mr. Hatch: "I move that after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the last case of plague in Kahului, providing no other cases or suspicious cases appear, the quarantine be raised." Carried.

The same motion was made concerning Hilo and was also unanimously carried.

Hot Air Disinfecting Plant.

Dr. Wood: "I have to report that I have secured the figures in regard to the erection of a hot-air disinfecting plant at the Aala warehouse. The Honolulu Iron Works will erect the required apparatus at a cost of \$950. I received an application yesterday for permission to ship rice, flour, salt and sugar in bags from Honolulu after they had been disinfected in the hot air chamber. I asked Mr. Smith to experiment on these articles in bags in

order to ascertain whether the heat would penetrate not only the bags but through the material itself. He did so and I understand the experiments were not a success."

Dr. Wood: "The other islands, some of them, are in very serious need of foodstuffs."

Mr. Hatch: "Cannot special arrangements be made for shipping those things absolutely necessary without raising the quarantine?"

Mr. Smith: "The plantation laborers when deprived of their customary food are susceptible to disease."

Dr. Wood: "I think we will have to take some special steps to provide for the shipping of rice anyhow; it is perhaps the most necessary article of food, as far as the plantation laborers are concerned."

Dr. Emerson: "Rice for the most part is prepared and bagged outside the limits of Honolulu. It passes through here in good bags, and I should think there would be very little danger of its becoming infected in town unless the bacilli have the power of penetrating into the contents."

Mr. Lowrey: "If the rice were handled in small enough bags I should think it would be susceptible to the power of hot-air disinfection."

Dr. Wood: "The 20th of January cleaned up the ripest part of the plague-infected district and we should consider this and the time that has elapsed between the more recent cases. I know that all business is suffering on account of the plague, some more than others; perhaps the foodstuffs trade has the worst of it. Conditions are becoming such that we will have to consider the sending of necessary articles to the other islands. It is becoming urgent and the plantations in many cases will be subjected to great hardship and suffering unless we send them supplies."

Dr. Wood enquired of a merchant present at the Board meeting, if the demand from the other islands for flour, etc., could be supplied quickly enough, if the bags and their contents had first to pass through the hot-air disinfecter.

The reply was that the arrangement would prove at best a very unsatisfactory one. Rice was most needed, and large shipments of that article would be necessary.

Dr. Emerson: "I move that the matter be referred to the President of the Board or to whomever he chooses to appoint, to investigate as to the prospects of shipping rice and report back to the Board. If it is possible to allow it, it should be allowed."

Several prominent Honolulu merchants who were present at the Board meeting yesterday with certain written suggestions on the shipping of foodstuffs, were very interested listeners to all the Board's deliberations. Mr. Smith had a copy of their suggestions; also a list of foodstuffs they desired to ship.

Mr. Smith: "I would like to add rice to the list. I have here, as I consider it a most necessary article and think that it can be properly disinfected before being shipped. Perhaps it would be a good idea to appoint a special committee to look into the matter of foodstuffs and report at the next meeting."

Dr. Wood: "That committee should also consider method of shipment and handling and proper disinfection."

Dr. Emerson accepted the amendment, Mr. Cooper seconded it and the motion was carried.

It was suggested that the committee add to its number some business men outside of the Board to consult with them on the subject. The suggestion met with the approval of the Board.

Kaulukou Addresses the Board.

Speaker of the House of Representatives Kaulukou, who had entered the Board room about this time, now arose and addressed the meeting. He said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the Board. I understand that this honorable body has granted a special permit to his honor, Attorney General Cooper, to go to Kauai on business connected with the March term of the Circuit Court on that island. It is also necessary, Mr. President, that I and one or two other gentlemen should be present at the opening of that court on Kauai; we have been retained on several very important cases and think that if his honor, Attorney General Cooper, be allowed to go that we also should have that privilege. I respectfully beg this honorable body to extend to me this privilege and believe that you will do so."

Dr. Wood: "We shall certainly entertain your proposition Mr. Kaulukou; but I beg to inform you that Mr. Cooper has not been granted permission to go to Kauai or anywhere else, nor has any one for that matter."

An application from Schaefer & Co. for permission to ship 300 bags of rice to plantations on Hawaii, was then considered. It was shown that the laborers on some of these plantations were really suffering and had refused to work unless properly fed. The Board granted permission for the rice to be shipped after fumigation.

Letters From Japanese Consul.

Dr. Wood: "I have received the following note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs together with the letters from the Japanese Consul mentioned therein. I will read them."

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 27, 1900.

Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith three communications from Mr. Miki Saito, Japanese Consul, under date of February 26, which were received by me today, for your consideration.

Yours very respectfully,
E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The following are the Japanese Consul's communications:

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 26, 1900.

Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir: The Japanese owners of merchandise, now stored in the Aala warehouse, having lately completed their term of quarantine, wish to resume business, and are very anxious to know about the official disposition of those goods, wishing, if possible, to get permission to take them out.

I am of the opinion there would be little danger, if due sanitary processes be imposed, and delayed action upon the part of the Government or the Board of Health would cause great uneasiness and much loss to the owners.

I should deem it a great favor if the Government or the Board of Health has, or should decide to promptly dealing with these goods as suggested, and respectfully solicit your kind attention to the matter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

MIKI SAITO,
H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul.

Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

February 26, 1900.

Sir: It was published in last Saturday's paper that at a meeting of the Board of Health, February 23d, a resolution was passed "that the President of the Republic be requested, in pursuance of the power vested in him by law, to prohibit the introduction into the Hawaiian Islands, of foodstuffs named in the schedule below written, from Asiatic ports, so long as plague exists in any such ports," etc.

My sole object in writing to you on this resolution is to ask whether the Japanese Empire is included in the phrase "Asiatic ports" and also to ask whether the goods as scheduled in the third class, if of Japanese manufacture, are to be prohibited from coming into the Hawaiian Islands, even if the plague may exist in any other Asiatic ports outside of Japan, notwithstanding the recent advice that there is no bubonic plague at any of her open ports.

In case the foregoing resolution should be so construed as to include the Japanese ports, the action taken by your Government would result in great hardship and loss, not only to unfortunate merchants, but would also exclude much of the foodstuffs with which the laborers on the plantations are of necessity compelled to supplement that part of food which they can get in these islands.

In addition to the foregoing results, the cutting off of such food supply, necessary to the laborers to give the strength to do efficiently their work, it might result in dissatisfaction, desertions, and even strikes, all of which would be adding disaster to that which we have already experienced.

Might I ask, at your earliest convenience, whether goods of Japanese manufacture be prohibited by the schedule.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

MIKI SAITO,
H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul.

Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

February 26, 1900.

Sir: Dr. Yasutaro Soga, Japanese subject, who passed the medical examination on the shipping of foodstuffs, on the 15th instant, wishes to go to the island of Maui, where he will settle to practice medicine.

There being no Japanese physician on that island, I should think that he would be of great service to the Japanese people resident there.

I should be much gratified if you can possibly make it convenient for him to go as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

MIKI SAITO,
H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul.

After some general discussion the Board resolved to authorize the President to contract for the erection of the hot-air disinfecting plant in the Aala warehouse.

Japanese Foodstuffs.

Dr. Day: "If no plague exists in Japan it is unfair that Japanese foodstuffs should be excluded from this country; if there were an epidemic there that would be a different thing."

Dr. Wood: "What is the latest from Japan concerning the plague?"

Dr. Day: "There have been no cases in the Empire since January 13th."

Dr. Wood: "The Board has just set a thirty days' quarantine limit on its own ports where very small danger exists, and it is not logical that any less number of days be set in regard to a country where the disease has existed more extensively and of which we know less."

HOTEL STABLES BURNED.

Early in the afternoon the fire department started on the work of reducing the Hawaiian Hotel stables to ashes. A ratproof fence had been placed around the premises, sheet-iron from the roof of the stables having been used for that purpose. The fence was finished about noon yesterday. It started from Richards street at the dividing line between L. W. Hough's barnyard and residence lot and runs straight back to the two-story house in rear of the Alakea House, belonging to Dr. Herbert. There it veers east, takes in a cottage on the premises occupied by Mr. Hammer and then cuts off the cottage formerly occupied by Manager Lucas of the hotel.

These additional buildings were consumed by the Board of Health at a late hour on Monday. It was decided not to tear the stables down. Several tons of hay, found in the stables, were spread over the earth and this was considered an effective method of getting at any infection that existed in the ground.

The wind was favorable and no danger existed from that source. All the department's engines were on hand and shortly before 2 o'clock the fire was started. Large crowds gathered to witness the spectacle, but it did not last long. The work was done quickly and effectively and very little time elapsed between the first leap of the flames and the retreat of the industrious firemen.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluert, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Representative Lacy of Ohio has introduced a bill to amend the civil service law by limiting the tenure of office to five years.



The handsome new four-masted schooner S. T. Alexander is now in San Francisco from Eureka, at which place she was built and fitted out. She is named after the senior member of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin. She will load in San Francisco for Kahului. The S. T. Alexander is 190 feet long, 40 feet beam and 17 feet deep, and will carry 850,000 feet of lumber. She is as handsome a craft as ever sailed into San Francisco bay and is very fast. Captain Charles Nelson is the managing owner.

THE KNOX BILL

The Compromise Island Measure.

Views of a Washington Paper on
The Proposed Enactment
For Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Evening Star says:

No time should be lost by the House in getting to work upon the bill just reported from the committee on territories by Chairman KNOX providing a form of government for Hawaii. The situation in the islands has become deplorable as a result of congressional inaction at the last session. There has been virtually only the thinnest interposition of government between the people and absolute anarchy and it speaks eloquently for the good order in the islands and the character of the people that serious disturbances have not resulted from the anomalous conditions. Annexed, but not provided for, the group has drifted along in the tide of circumstance, until now a great visitation of disease has precipitated an emergency calling for a radical action of some kind. The President has issued a call for the legislature to meet, although he had previously held that the legislature was non-existent. Had government of the kind generally outlined by the Knox bill been provided a year ago this emergency would not have brought such serious possibilities for friction and trouble. It is to be hoped that the dilemma of the Hawaiians will now appeal strongly enough to the houses to spur them on to the prompt passage of some bill granting them a territorial government, which will enable them henceforth to conduct their own affairs under the general guidance of a presidential appointee as governor. The Knox bill may require amendment after discussion, but in its general features it meets the case in the broad and serves as an excellent medium for prosecuting the demand for legislation. It imposes no property qualification upon the people in granting suffrage, while absolutely excluding the Japanese and Chinese now in the islands from voting. Thus the suffrage is vested in the voters of a population of approximately 31,000 Hawaiians.

ians, 8,000 half-Hawaiians, 3,000 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,400 Germans, 375 Norwegians, 100 French, 15,000 Portuguese and 1,000 of other nationalities. This gives a proportion of about two Hawaiian or half-Hawaiians votes to one of foreign nationality and thus makes for a native preponderance, which, however, is likely to be considerably affected by the prestige which has been acquired by the Americans. The matter of contract labor will require close consideration. The great plantations need large numbers of Orientals as laborers. Japanese and Chinese most fully meet the conditions and are most easily obtained. If they are to be wholly excluded from the islands on the contract labor basis some provision must be made to enable the planters to secure the necessary help to permit them to continue their operations, which are the chief resources of Hawaii. But such matters are capable of adjustment and the process need not be greatly prolonged. What is needed is prompt action, to relieve a situation which would have become most serious had it not been for the excellent temper and character of the Hawaiians and the wisdom of the President in entrusting the insular affairs to the men who most thoroughly understand the local conditions.

Nature's Provision For Man.

When Nature designed man she provided ample things for his preservation. Man was intended to live and be healthy on vegetation; that was the natural way. The only way to be healthy or to regain lost health is by using nature's remedy and great blood purifier—Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. This is the great Indian remedy, taken direct from nature's unerring laboratory. It is made of simple herbs, roots and barks, and always acts naturally. It searches out the disease; finds the cause of it; slays it, and restores the body to a normally healthy condition. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitations, thumps, sometimes vigorously; and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

It is proposed to have a national celebration commemorating the establishment of the seat of Government at Washington.

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods,
Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline
and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

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The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.

MEDDLING WITH HOT IRONS.

The resolution of sympathy for the Boers which passed the Senate will of course be reconsidered and laid on the table. It was put through by the Populist Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen, who wanted to make politics for his party and its chief. He took a time when few Senators were present and forced the resolution to passage by devices well known in Parliamentary strategy. Of course Mr. Allen knew that his work would be undone, but he was more than willing, as a Populist politician, to let the Republican majority take the responsibility for an act that would give point to the campaign charge that the McKinley men are hand in glove with England.

Fortunately for the peace of America, foreign chancelleries are acute and well informed enough about the politics of the United States to view with tolerance the attempts of Congressmen in both Houses to meddle with critical affairs abroad, even though the attempts may have a majority of the popular vote back of them. Were this not so there would be no end of trouble in our foreign relations. We are saved by our organic political system. If the States were obliged to follow demagogues who happened to represent a popular idea of the moment or were organized themselves as a pure democracy we conceive that the country would be on the brink of war all the time, for it is undeniable that the demagogue with his resolution of protest and sympathy commands, for a part of the time, the support of the masses. Americans caught fire when Citizen Genet came to the infant republic with the demand, supported by the treaty of revolutionary alliance, that the United States should take the part of France in the war then raging with Great Britain. The people wanted to meet Genet halfway and would have done so had the power been actually, other than theoretically, in their hands. The wisdom and authority of Washington and his supporters in Congress held them back—whereupon Washington was denounced on the hustings and in the yellow press of the period as a selfish conspirator against liberty. He was right, however, just as the Republican Administration of the present day is right in frowning down all efforts to mix in the United States with the South African imbroglio.

"We live under a government," said Wendell Phillips, "of men and newspapers." He might have added, "particularly of men." Happily, the government we elect do not feel it their duty to register every act passed in the capricious forum of public opinion, and to that extent we are governed by individuals. It is better so than by an absolute democracy. If great foreign policies were referred to town meetings ruin would soon stare the country in the face. The town meeting would have gone with Genet against England; it would have fought Turkey to aid Greece in the latter's war of independence; it would have backed Kosuth with guns in his effort to free Hungary; it might have declared for an Irish republic or an Armenian protectorate. When it really got the upper hand of the government, as it did with the aid of the popular press in the affair with Spain, it plunged the country into debt and unknown perils—for what? To save the reconcentrado? Well, the reconcentrado turned out to be, in the main, a figment of the journalistic imagination? To free the Cuban revolutionists? That was much like freeing a pursued fugitive from jail. Despite the rosy view taken of him by the American people, the Cuban was about as much of a fraud as a patriot as the Armenian is as a Christian. Half the people who wept salt tears for him in 1898 are now sorry that he was not left to the tender mercies of the Don. But they had their way and now, with Cuban, Porto Rican and Philippine troubles thickening about them, and money going to waste like water over a dam, they wish they had left foreign affairs in the fall of '97 and the spring of '98 to those charged with the Constitutional responsibility for them.

We shall not make the mistake over again in connection with the Boers and luckily the masses, with sense gained from experience, are not pressing the subject unduly. Allen has no such backing for his resolutions as certain Senators had two years ago for theirs. But if he had, it would probably make no difference with the Administration which, though driven into the Spanish war by public sentiment, would rather lose its existence than to plunge the United States into difficulties with the only friend it has among the Old World powers, and all for the sake of a parcel of Dutchmen who are as much in the way of the progress of South Africa as their ancestral kinsmen were in the way of the progress of New York.

THE FUTURE OF HAWAII.

The Independent, which is by far the ablest and most reputable organ of the Opposition, remarks that it can see no reason why the Advertiser should object to universal suffrage in Hawaii because negroes happen to be intimidated by unscrupulous white politicians in a certain section of the United States.

Our contemporary has missed the point we made, which is that Southern statesmen who will not permit a man of color to vote or to have his vote counted in their own districts are scarcely consistent when they declaim against the safeguards which the original Cullom Bill put about the white vote in Hawaii. That is all the Advertiser intended to say, and it is a proposition which stands on its merits. It does not involve an identification of the Hawaiian with the negro in the quality of his electoral intelligence, though a decent respect to the past history of the aboriginal voting here would prompt the argument that the nearer the future government of Hawaii, like the present government of the South, approaches to the white ideal of administrative capacity, the better it must be for the progress, the prosperity and the trade of the whole people.

We know of no worse enemies of Hawaii than those who are now chucking over the amendments to the Cullom Bill. Some of them know no better—like the veal Bulletin—while others are only anxious to pull down the pillars of the temple or to fire the Ephesian dome so that they may do some scavenging in the ruins. As the Cullom Bill stood, it was a measure of statesmanship, framed to conserve the best interests of the Islands; as it is being amended it becomes an instrument of mixed good and ill, with more of the latter than the former. To give the old party of the Queen the rights of an electoral majority here is to restore the legislative scandals of the monarchy and make widespread confusion and discontent; while to abolish the safeguards about plantation labor without leaving any time for gradual adjustment to new conditions is to excite riots and strikes. Oia plantation would be by the ears today if Manager McStocker had not been able to summon the law to his side in dealing with the rebellious coolies; and we venture the prediction that the moment contract labor goes by the board that moment will usher in greater trouble than the bubonic plague has brought. People who rejoice in such possibilities need no characterization from us, for the nature of their intellectual or moral qualities must be plain to everybody.

But we must take what comes and make the best of it. That is the only way out now.

ANNEXATION—ARE WE BETTER OFF?

The Independent takes a text from yesterday's Advertiser to make a point for the Lost Cause. We said that under the threatened alterations in the Cullom Bill the political outlook is gloomy and the labor outlook by no means propitious; whereupon the Independent reminds us that these difficulties might have been escaped if the annexationists of 1893 had not "sold the country." The Independent used to say that the United States Government, acting through the Boston's marines, seized the country. Both charges cannot be true—but let that pass. The point our contemporary makes, and from which there are also sufficient grounds of dissent, is that the present local conditions and prospects would be better if the Monarchy had not been overthrown.

We contend that they would be worse. Does the Independent think that the Hawaiian Monarchy or any other autonomous government here could have saved the reciprocity treaty from the growing and far-reaching antagonism of the sugar trust and the American sugar-beet grower? We assume not, for that paper even affects to believe that there will be a tax on sugar with the Islands under the American flag. Surely, after that it cannot assume that reciprocity would have been safe under the native flag. Nor could it have been safe. Do we not remember that the sugar trust, just before the Spanish war upset all its calculations, was assailing not only annexation but reciprocity, and that despite the commitment of the Republican party to both principles the trust felt sure of winning? It is no stretch of the hypothetical to say that if the Monarchy had existed here at that time the Mainland sugar people would have had their way. There would have been no party to come to the rescue of the Monarchy, and Republicans, in particular, would have sought the favor of the sugar-beet men by giving them the protection they desired.

The question of government acceptable to white investors must also be considered. During the last days of Kalanikouhi and the short reign of Liliuokalani these Islands made little progress. Why? Because, with the lesson of the Wilcox-Kalanikouhi uprising of 1887 and, later, the autocratic impulses of the Queen to consider, foreign capital did not dare establish itself here. When the Monarchy went

out the condition of Honolulu was such that, a short time thereafter, Class Spreckels thought he could upset the government by demanding \$50,000 which he had loaned the treasury on call. Under annexation the surplus in the treasury has reached the \$2,000,000 mark and Honolulu and the plantation interests have grown beyond all previous conception. Had the Monarchy lasted, the Islands would be no richer in 1900 and possibly not so rich, even if reciprocity had continued, than they were in 1890.

Another danger which grew up under the old regime, and from which it could not have protected the country was that of Japanese commercial and industrial absorption. Why were Japanese free laborers being sent here by the shipload, not only under the Monarchy, but under the Provisional Government and the Republic? Was it not to enable them to absorb the minor industries, trades and traffic-lanes of the country, crowding out the white artisans and merchants and making it impossible for the natives to get along? Was not this self-evident conspiracy the first step towards a demand for the local suffrage under the most-favored nation clause? We do not speculate rashly when we say that, if the Monarchy were in existence today or even the Republic in its original form, we should have a Japanese issue of momentous significance on our hands. Annexation gave us the weapons of defense; for it is well within the power of the United States, as it could not have been of any Island government, to stop Japanese immigration when it grows dangerous, just as Chinese immigration was stopped. Knowing that as it did, the Japanese embassy at Washington fought day and night to defeat, first, the annexation treaty, and, later, the annexation bill. It had a paid literary bureau at the time, one of the writers for which was a local journalist who, since his return to these Islands, has been one of the most conspicuous of the professional Earnest Patriots. We merely mention this to show the nature and extent of Japanese official solicitude for an open field of racial expansion in Hawaii.

Viewing these three benefits—the setting up of the only possible safeguard of the sugar business upon which the prosperity of Hawaii depends; the introduction to the group and to this city of millions of dollars of foreign capital; the provision of the means of safety from an overwhelming Japanese invasion—viewing these benefits, we say no fair-minded person can be sorry for annexation. No doubt the change has its drawbacks, but, dealing with benefits as comparative, we may credit annexation with bestowing more of them upon all the people than any other previous political condition could possibly have done.

We hope the House will not follow the Senate in merely withdrawing the lands of the Royal mausoleum from "lease, sale or other disposition under the land laws of the United States." What is needed is a statute making such withdrawal perpetual. Otherwise the sanctity of the place may one day succumb to the greed of speculators. No doubt if the friends of the Royal family would circulate a petition asking Congress to set aside the burial ground for its present uses forever, men of all shades of political feeling here would sign it.

Mr. Little of Hilo has sent a hurry call to the Oiaa Squatters' Association for money and has got \$400, which will be the last remittance. It is a pity the squatters did not wait until the current news from Washington had been received, for that would have shown them the futility of paying a man for making land pre-emptions costly and difficult. All Little has done so far—apart from getting into the costly company of thirty-third degree Masons and applying for an Alaska judgeship—is to hurt the material interests of Hawaii, those of his clients in particular. Instead of giving him \$400 the squatters should have sent on thirty cents and bade him come as far towards Oiaa as the money would bring him and stay right there until he got more.

The offer of the Bishop Estate to donate property for the widening of King street seems to be a fair one and will, we trust, be followed by similar action among other property-owners. When Honolulu doubles in size King street, on account of its present width, is bound to be an important and perhaps the most important thoroughfare. Port street is too narrow to survive as the main artery of retail trade. It is sure to give way, as Montgomery, Sansome, Washington and Clay streets did in San Francisco, to the attractions of a wider avenue, and this without respect to the character of the buildings erected on it. If the property-owners on King street from Palama to Union Square will make the street as wide as possible the time will come when their bank accounts will be glad of it. The day a city gets big enough to have a congested traffic the narrow street ceases to have attractions to the retail buyer and the spacious avenue catches the trade.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The rush of armed Boers in the direction of General Roberts' line of march indicates that General Joubert hopes to defeat the main body of the British and then, if that is done, to return towards the Tugela and fall on Buller in overwhelming force. If the garrison left in the bills confronting Buller can hold him back and prevent a junction with Roberts, the Boers may be able to concentrate as many men in the Free State and as many guns as Lord Roberts can bring to bear. Such a force operating from the stronghold of Bloemfontein as a base might do a great deal of mischief. How much remains to be seen.

If Roberts can push forward uninterruptedly in pursuit of Cronje he may be able to cut that commander off and gain the key of the Pretoria high-road. But we have hints that the British commander, depending as he does upon supplies by rail from Cape Town—a line of communication now threatened by the enemy—will be compelled to move cautiously and detach a large force to protect his base. In that event there is a chance that the main body of Boers may concentrate and do their work.

Fortunately, any battle that may be fought outside the defenses of Bloemfontein and south of the Transvaal mountains will give the British chances of success they have never enjoyed in this war before. The Free State is mostly a plain like that of Kansas and Nebraska, and therefore a place where victory in battle is chiefly a question of numbers and generalship. The Boers will not longer be able to hide in the hills and deliver a plunging fire from their hiding-places. They must show themselves and take chances. In warfare of that sort Lord Roberts and his men are at home and need not fear the best troops of the world—let alone the half-guerrilla commandos of the Transvaal.

Some days ago in arguing against the protection given the Hotel stables this paper pointed to the danger visited upon the hotel itself. Last night the chief clerk of that hostelry was taken to the pesthouse. Further comment is unnecessary.

If the Cullom bill passes with the election day amendment there will be no general election in Hawaii until November of this year. In that case it will be of importance to get an executive ruling on the question of the validity of the left-over Legislature, the services of which may be seriously needed within the next nine months.

"The commission which was sent to Hawaii," declares Senator Cullom, "found there a very good civil government." That is what most fair-minded investigators have found. It is entirely safe to say that no State or Territory of the Union has ever had its laws more faithfully or economically executed than are those of the government of these Islands.

Nothing further is heard about the zinc and sulphuric acid scheme for bringing down the rain on the parched hills and valleys of San Diego county. The experiment was brewing three weeks ago and at last accounts San Diego was bemoaning a drought. Evidently a dry year is not to be propitiated by the oblation of blue smoke and a bad smell.

No Mainland town of the size of Hilo can show a better local press. The Tribune and Herald, of that place, are bright and enterprising beyond their kind, facts which are patent to the Advertiser's readers in the copious extracts we make once or twice a week from the columns of both journals. The same is true of the new Mail paper. That also is far from being the stereotyped country weekly.

Meddling and muddling have marked the land campaign of the Earnest Patriots from the start. The land laws as they were, gave every bona fide settler a fair chance while the land laws as the Earnest Patriots have half-succeeded in making them will stand the home-seeker off unless he happens to be rich enough to endure a siege at Washington. After this exhibition of their loyalty to Hawaii and to Americanism the Earnest Patriots would do well to keep a sharp lookout for the Fool-killer.

Sad Lack of Rain.

During February the total precipitation for Honolulu was but 1.14 and for the past four months only 4.30. As the normal rainfall is 19.31, there has been a deficiency of over 15 inches of rain. These are the figures of Weather Prophet Lyons, and while he can give no solid basis for encouragement, yet he speaks hopefully of probabilities in the future.

The prognosticator says that while the present drought is unprecedented, and its effects disastrous, yet optimistic people may trust, with some reason, for its cessation. Given, says Mr. Lyons, rain comes after a dry season.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's.

South Mayo electors have nominated an Irishman fighting in the Boer ranks for Parliament.

"Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. America's Greatest Medicine for the blood.

Poor Blood—"My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the purifying and only reliable to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the South African War.

Parliament has voted a large increase of the army.

Dr. Leyds is to have an audience with the Pope.

The Boers have ordered 150,000 artillery shells from Paris.

About fifty British were killed on Roberts' march to Kimberley.

Dr. Leyds has asked a German protectorate for the Boer republic.

Parliament rejected a Liberal motion to reopen the Jameson inquiry.

Boers are in communication with Delagoa Bay through Swaziland.

Michael Davitt is to visit South Africa and investigate conditions.

Wireless telegraphy is proving of great use in the South African campaign.

Regret is expressed in London that the Boers did not capture Cecil Rhodes.

U. S. Consul Hollis is investigating British seizures of American goods at Modder river.

Trade is now very active at Cape Town and there is a fine opening for American goods.

A great battle is likely to occur between Lord Roberts' army and the concentrated Boers.

Buller crossed the Tugela Wednesday on pontoons and drove back the enemy's rear guard.

The Canadian contingent fought at Modder river all day Sunday. Eighteen men were killed and sixty wounded, Captain Mason of Toronto being included with the latter.

An eminent German officer criticizes the tactics of the Boers owing to their want of an offensive.

The Boers have now left British territory and are concentrating for the defence of their own.

Canadian prisoners say the Boers are most considerate in their treatment of British wounded.

It is believed in London that the Boers, owing to their strength in artillery, are prepared for a long fight.

The famous Kimberley gun, "Long Cecil," was made by an American who recently lost his life from a Boer shell.

The Queen has asked retired troops to return to active service temporarily and take the place of absent regiments.

President McKinley sounded Lord Pauncefote on mediation and learned that it would be taken as an unfriendly act.

Lady Hesketh (nee Flora Sharon) has issued an appeal to Californians and Nevadans on behalf of the hospital ship Maine.

A Russian official organ says the time has come to break with Great Britain and not wait for the organization of the British military system.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation to Free State burghers declaring that Great Britain bears them no ill-will but holds their Government responsible.

The German Foreign Office is solicitous about the growing anti-German feeling in Great Britain and protests the good faith of its neutrality in the Boer war.

Mafeking is now honeycombed with bomb-proofs, and when a Boer shell approaches a bell clangs in the part of the town where it will drop and the people skurry underground.

Estate of J. K. Kahookano.

The Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., a creditor, petitions for letters of administration on the estate of the late J. Kalua Kahookano. The estate consists of one piece of land at Makapala, North Kohala; a policy in the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., 8 shares in Oiaa Sugar Co., 25 shares in Kamaio Sugar Co., 20 shares in the Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., and some money in bishop's bank.

The heirs to the property are Miss E. Harry, Catherine, Martha and John Kahookano, the three daughters and two sons of the deceased, J. Kalua Kahookano. Mrs. Lizzie Kahookano, his second wife, is also one of the heirs.

Monday, the 2nd of April, is set for the hearing of the above petition.

It has been decreed that the accounts of George J. Campbell, receiver appointed in the case of S. M. Damon et al. trustees under the will of Benice P. Bishop, deceased, vs. J. M. Dowsett, administrator of estate of J. L. Dowsett, deceased et al. are approved and said receiver discharged.

A member for Aloha in the Reichstag has declared that the military law applying to Aloha-Lorraine should be abrogated. Prince Hohenlohe said they must be maintained as a warning to the French minority. He added: "It is true that our relations with the French government are the best conceivable and in France also a similar feeling prevails; but there is no enmity for the duration of this fortune. For this reason we must not relinquish our weapons. We have acquired Aloha-Lorraine, not by non-compliance but by force of arms, and we shall retain the reconquered land. This is our right."

ACTION URGED

Letter of W. O. Smith to U. S. Representative

Damage Done by Plague—Thousands Driven From Their Homes—Destruction of Property.

The following letter from Mr. W. O. Smith to a member of the House of Representatives, concerning the situation of the Islands, was published in the Washington Star of the 16th inst.:

Mr. William O. Smith, representative of the chamber of commerce of Hawaii, has addressed the following letter concerning the situation in the Islands to a member of the House of Representatives:

"The following is a brief statement in regard to the bubonic plague in Hawaii, and reasons why early action should be taken by Congress. The plague appeared in Honolulu in December last. A strict quarantine was soon established, but the pestilence got beyond control of the board of health and broke out in different parts of the city. A considerable area in the central part of the city was thickly populated with native Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese. This part was without any system of sewerage and could not be kept under the circumstances, in a desirable sanitary condition. But it was believed that in this part the disease could not be eradicated unless radical measures were taken.

Accordingly, buildings close together and covering about forty acres of ground have been burned by the board of health. The value of these buildings and their contents has been carefully estimated, but the total loss cannot be much less than \$500,000.

Driven From Their Homes.

"The number of people driven from their homes and who are now living in temporary barracks and in makeshift places is about 8,000. The population of the entire group of Islands, by the census of 1896, is 110,000. Therefore about 7 per cent of the people are homeless and without household goods. If a similar calamity visited the United States today, with similar results, there would be suddenly thrown out of their homes, and largely out of employment, nearly five millions of persons. These would have to be sheltered, fed, clothed and provided with work by the government, which in the interests of the public had, by its supreme power, caused this destruction of property.

"Article 81, section 6, of the constitution of Hawaii provides that during the time intervening between the sessions of the legislature the council of state may appropriate public money in great emergencies. This has been done. But aside from the question of great emergencies, there are many serious and most embarrassing questions which should at once be met by legislative measures. Shall the old and narrow streets of the burned district be retained? Ought not laws to be passed opening wider streets, defining the methods of building and establishing a sanitary system? If land for new streets should be taken it must be condemned by law, and there is no existing law for that purpose.

Compensation for Property.

"The thousands of persons living in the burned district are largely of the poorer classes, and must have compensation at once for their destroyed property, or they will continue to suffer. Whenever the plague is stamped out questions will arise as to how far the extent of the right to use public moneys. Nothing will be done toward rebuilding this comparatively large tract of forty acres until a law is passed directing the way in which it must be done.

"Estimates made of the entire loss of property, owing to the necessary burnings of buildings, and of the legal claims upon the government by reason of this action, amount to about \$1,000,000, or about \$10 per capita of the entire population. The same claim, for losses in like proportion, made upon the government of the United States involving a charge of \$10 per capita would reach \$700,000,000.

"A loss of even \$50,000,000 for which the United States was responsible would undoubtedly justify the calling of an immediate session of Congress, and the immediate enactment of legislation to meet the emergency.

"To delay the passage of the bill creating the territory of Hawaii simply intensifies the sufferings of the 8,000 homeless people, and casts upon the local government and community an intolerable burden and embarrassment.

"No loans can be lawfully made to liquidate the many claims arising after the pestilence is stamped, because there is no legislative power to authorize it. The council of state has no power to do it. Private charity cannot undertake it in Hawaii any more than it can in the United States. If the loss was \$700,000,000 or even one-tenth of that amount.

"The territory of Hawaii, small as it is, must stand under this heavy load of obligations even with best efforts and, but to leave it without legislative power is to inflict upon it injustice and incalculable sufferings."

From Harvard Club.

Editor Advertiser: Through the columns of your paper the members of the Harvard Hawaiian Club desire to express their sympathy with the people in Honolulu and commend the unselfish and determined efforts to systematically stamp out the dread disease that has visited our beautiful city. I think, in fact, know every Honolulu fellow of Harvard should be willing to leave tomorrow if his assistance were needed at home.

J. Q. WOOD.

Secretary of the Harvard Hawaiian Club.

Harvard University, February 9, 1900.

The telephones of the Mutual Company's new system are now being placed in the houses of Nuuanu valley.

SUGAR MARKET

Latest Quotations by Alameda.

No Change for Export to Hawaii—Willett & Gray—Congress and Tariff.

The following latest quotations of the sugar market are furnished for publication by Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., and the extracts on the Eastern situation are taken from the two last circulations of Willett & Gray. The sugar quotations are to the 21st of February, inclusive:

Sugar—No changes in the local market nor for export to Honolulu since February 17.

Basis—Feb. 17th, cost and freight sales 1,200 tons, 4 7-16c, since which no sales reported, making net basis this date New York 4 7-16c; San Francisco 4 1-16c.

London Beets—Feb. 17-19, 9s 10 1-2d; Feb. 20-21, 9s 9d.

New York Refined—No changes in price or general conditions.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advices report market steady and firm, with buyers perfectly willing to make new engagements at 4 7-16c for 96 degree centrifugals. European markets were a shade higher for prompt beets, but have declined a fraction the past two days.

California Beets—Rain is greatly needed in the Southern portion of the State in order to insure the success of the coming beet crop in that section. We have had quite general rain for the past three days in the northern part of the State, which will benefit crops generally in this section.

Statistical Position—Willett & Gray, Feb. 15th, total stock U. S. four ports estimated 156,329 tons, against 99,698 tons. Six principal ports Cuba 49,000 tons, against 30,698; total stock in all principal countries latest uneven dates 2,587,329 tons, against 2,500,382; excess over last year, 86,947.

Political Situation—We refer you to copy of letter from Mr. W. O. Smith, although we presume you may have received this direct. We also refer you to today's Chronicle, which we are sending you, giving the latest reports of Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Bills in Congress.

Willett & Gray.

Raws declined 1-16c. Refined unchanged. Net cash quotations are: Muscovados, 4c; centrifugals, 4.44c; granulated, 5c. Receipts, 24,630 tons. Meltings, 20,000 tons. Total stock in four ports, 156,329 tons, against 99,698 tons last week, and 99,698 tons last year. Aloft to the United States, 75,000 tons, against 125,000 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, cost and freight, 10s 4 1-2d per cwt. for 88 degree analysis. First marks German granulated f. o. b. Hamburg, 11s 4 1-2d, equal to 4.94c. New York, duty paid.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 205,329 tons, against 189,698 tons last week and 189,698 tons last year, an increase of 74,933 tons over last year.

Raw Sugars.

The market has remained through the week quiet and steady, with a considerable business done with independent refiners in sugars for arrival, but none for sugars on the spot, on the basis of 2.81c. c. & f., equal to 4 1-2c per pound for 96 degree test centrifugals. At the close the principal buyers secured several cargoes of centrifugals at 2 3-4c c. & f., equal to 4 7-16c, duty paid for 96 degree test. The re-opening of the refinery in Boston will increase meltings to some extent and there should be enough demand to keep prices steady on the basis of 4 7-16c for the present. Later on there should be increased offerings from the West Indies, also from Australia, on complete opening of the navigation there, and it remains to be seen what will be the effect thereof.

Congress and the Tariff.

Congress has taken no further action during the past week on the Porto Rico Bill, but will now likely push it faster in view of the reports received showing the distressing condition of affairs throughout the island. Definite action on the Reciprocity Treaties is delayed, and the proposed reduction in duties on Cuban sugar is a long way off.

A reciprocity treaty has been signed by representatives of the United States and Great Britain covering the trade between this country and the island of Trinidad. It provides for a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent in the duties on sugar imported here from Trinidad. The treaty must be ratified by the Senate before it becomes effective.

The report of the Philippines Commission, transmitted to Congress by the President, recommends, for the present at least, that no attempt be made to readjust the tariff to our basis on goods to and from these islands, and that, so long as the existing chasm remains between the economic and social conditions of the Philippines and those of the United States, so long it remains impracticable to identify their tariffs.

MINISTER STRAUSS TALKS.

Interesting Story of American Relations With Turkey.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Oscar C. Strauss, United States Minister to Turkey, after conferring with State Department officials on Monday in Washington, returned to New York, and is enjoying the beginning of his three months' leave of absence. He said last night that he had no intention of resigning his office, although there had been rumors to that effect that he had become somewhat tired of the duties.

Asked what progress the Turkish Government had made with reference to indemnifying the American owners

of property destroyed during the Armenian troubles, he said:

"Until now there Turkey had denied liability for these property damages but since then the Government's liability has been admitted and the Sultan has not only promised to pay, but he has twice repeated that promise. That he will have to pay the several claims within a reasonable time there is no question, and I credit him with the intention of fulfilling his promise. The sum involved is less than \$100,000.

"The Germans," continued Mr. Strauss, "are just beginning the preliminary work on their great railway concession from Bagdad to Bagdad, on the Persian Gulf, a distance of 1,200 or 1,300 miles. The surveys are being made and doubtless the road will be pushed through in good time. This will result in throwing across a good part of the Turkish empire a belt of German commercial influence, and the result will be an interesting thing to watch. The route will traverse the old Babylonian commercial highways, obtained not long ago permission for the Robert College to erect a new building and on the day I left my post the Sultan sent me word that permission had been granted for the reconstruction of Euphrates College at Harpoot, destroyed during the Armenian troubles in 1895. This is a Congressional institution under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Gates, and probably the new work will go forward as soon as the snow is off the ground."

IN THE COURTS

Important Decision Re Carter Will.

The Last Testament of David Howard Hitchcock and Other Judiciary Matters.

The Supreme Court has rendered an important decision affecting rights of heirs to income from corporation stock in the case of *David Howard Hitchcock vs. Estate of David Howard Hitchcock*, decided by the court on Feb. 19th.

The case arose from the will of David Howard Hitchcock, who died in 1898, leaving a large estate. The will provided for the payment of income from certain corporation stock to his heirs. The question was whether the income from this stock should be paid to the heirs or to the estate.

The court, in a unanimous decision, held that the income from the stock should be paid to the heirs, as the stock was a part of the corpus of the estate. This decision is of great importance, as it clarifies the rights of heirs to income from corporation stock.

The court also decided on several other matters, including the validity of a will and the rights of a tenant. The decisions are of great interest to the legal community.

The court's decision in the Hitchcock case is a landmark ruling, as it establishes the principle that income from corporation stock is a part of the corpus of the estate. This will have far-reaching effects on the distribution of estates.

The court also decided on the validity of a will in the case of *John Doe vs. Estate of John Doe*. The court held that the will was valid, as it complied with all the requirements of the law.

In another case, the court decided on the rights of a tenant. The court held that the tenant had the right to occupy the premises, as the landlord had failed to provide a habitable dwelling.

The court's decisions are of great importance, as they clarify the rights of heirs, tenants, and other parties in legal disputes.

TRADE REPORT Tired Feelings

Mercantile Conditions In February.

Volume of Trade—The Last a Slow Month—Sugar and Rice, Lumber Prices.

The following extracts from the semi-monthly report of the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency will be of interest. Under the able management of Mr. Q. H. Berrey, the little pamphlet is becoming more and more useful:

Little new to report. The plague situation is not very favorable. Our report for the past fortnight is not of such a nature as to cause either alarm or extreme feelings of any kind. The volume of trade shades slightly in a downward direction. The falling off since our last report not being of sufficient magnitude to be noticeable generally. February is always a slow month, but at this time new causes seem to have been at work.

The plague hanging on with a grip of vengeance, an unusual tight money market, and assessable stocks weak with a downward tendency, have made conditions harder than ever and failure to meet obligations has extended to those who hitherto have found no difficulty in satisfying creditors.

Island trade is fairly good in all such articles as will stand fumigation for shipment, but a radical change must take place in quarantine regulations or serious results will follow in commercial circles.

New schedule of local lumber prices takes effect March 1st, with further advances. A slight decline in feedstuffs is noted. Rice, 6 1/2c, with upward tendency. Sugar firm at 4 7-16c.

New Firms.

H. E. Paxton, Day block, Beretania street, Honolulu; Joseph Morgan, No. 2 School street, Honolulu; T. Sugimoto, 491 King street, Honolulu.

Produce Quotations.

Trade Prices—Oats, per ton, \$35 to \$37.50; barley, per ton, \$26.50 to \$27.50; hay, per bale, \$4 to \$5; bran, per bale, \$2 to \$2.50; hams and bacon, 15c to 17c; sugar peas, 1.50 S. F.; bbl. salmon, \$13 to \$15 Honolulu; wheat, per pound, 1 1/2c to 2c; flour, per barrel, \$3 to \$4.50; island rice, 6c to 6 1/2c; sugar, 4 1/2c; California potatoes, 3 to 3 1/2c; table fruits, per dozen, \$2 S. F.

Real Estate.

The market remains firm, and the number of instruments recorded since our last report is evidence of some activity. The mortgaged indebtedness of the islands has increased since our last report \$71,916.31. Recorded instruments have been as follows:

Forty-seven deeds, \$584,034.50; 17 mortgages, \$109,551.86; 18 leases; 22 releases, \$37,635.55; 2 bills of sale, \$1,450; 3 chattel mortgages, \$3,700; 3 powers of attorney; 4 assignments of mortgage; 5 agreements; 1 affidavit.

Mortgages—No rate given, \$750; at 5 per cent, \$600; at 6 per cent, \$40,000; at 7 per cent, \$5,200; at 8 per cent, \$55,500; at 10 per cent, \$4,500. Total, \$109,551.86.

Judgments.

F. Smith vs. H. Puigkawa; action for possession of property. Judgment for plaintiff.

G. P. Gouveia vs. Makalili; assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff, \$85.80.

H. Hutchings vs. Home Bakery; assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff, \$44.90.

Immigration.

Following are the arrivals during the past month:

Foreigners—Arrived, 79; departed, 122. Hawaiian—Arrived, 9; departed, 122. Total—Arrived, 88; departed, 134.

Building Permits.

H. Parry, 1-story shed frame, Walikiki side of Wilder S. S. Co.; J. H. Craiz, 1-story frame dwelling, Kukui near Liliha, \$900; J. A. Vichi, 1-story frame dwelling, King and Jall street, \$800; E. O. Hall & Son, 1-story iron shed, rear E. O. Hall & Son's store on Nott's premises, Palama, 1-story frame dwelling, Palama, 1-story frame dwelling, \$900; Metropolitan Meat Co., brick alteration office, rear Met. Meat Co.; E. B. Thomas, 1-story frame store, northeast corner King and Smith streets, \$700; Hawaii Land Co., 2-story frame store, Punchbowl street, near Queen and King streets, Ewa side, \$1,500; Ching Lum, 2-story frame dwelling, Walikiki side Liliha street, \$800; Pac. Supply Co., 1-story warehouse, Queen street, Ewa side, \$1,500; R. Day, 1-story brick warehouse, rear of Central Fire Station, \$2,000; Kawahau, 2-story frame store and dwelling, opposite Tramway station, \$1,100; Oceanic Gas & Electric Co., frame and iron warehouse and shop, mauka side King street, \$1,500; Pang Pong, 2-story frame store and dwelling, Liliha street, above King street, Walikiki side, \$2,000; C. D. Walker, 2-story workshop, mauka side of King street, opposite South street, \$800; A. E. Murphy, 1-story frame dwelling, mauka side of Puna road, Ewa side, \$900; Sugimoto, 1-story frame dwelling, Marquessville, \$800; Leong Chong, 2-story cottage, Liliha street near King, \$1,500; Koi Kane, 1-story frame cottage, School street near Liliha, \$800; A. W. Anderson, 2-story frame buildings, mauka side of Lunalilo street, 1-story frame, Pili and Keeaumoku streets, \$3,500; Chan Hook, 1-story frame dwelling, King street, near Dowsett lane, \$800; On Wo, 1-story frame dwelling, Liliha street, \$800; L. A. Leong, 2-story frame cottages, mauka side of Queen street, on Kowale, also stable and carriage house, \$1,500; Geo. H. Paris, iron roof structure on Merchant street, sides to be all

TRADE REPORT Tired Feelings

Due to Climate.

The weather is often very trying. The blood becomes filled with impurities and the nervous system is greatly weakened. One who suffers in the morning just as I do in the night.

Mr. John Dryden of Cambridge, W. A., sends with this portrait the following:



"I go about the country a great deal and have to encounter very trying weather. When my blood is too full, by the peculiar depressing influence of our climate, I always take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It takes away my tired and depressed feelings at once and builds up my system in every way. As a blood purifier and nerve tonic I believe it to be the best medicine in the world."

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla you should take Ayer's Pills also. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and dyspepsia.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

glass, \$800; Club stables, 1 frame stable shed, corner Richard and Merchant streets, \$500.

Copartnerships.

The First Bank of Hilo, Ltd.; M. Brush & Co., Hotel street.

Corporations.

The A. Harrison Mill Co., Ltd.

Building Material Prices.

To take effect January 19, 1909: Northwest rough, \$28 to \$35 per 1,000 feet; selected stock, \$34 to \$41 per 1,000 feet; T. and O., \$27.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; redwood rough, \$30 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; clear-surfaced one side, \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear surfaced, \$42.50 to \$45 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 1,000 feet; lag, 70c to 90c per bundle; split redwood posts, 20c each; lime, per barrel, \$5; cement, per barrel, \$4.75; brick, per 1,000, \$22.50 to \$25; cut nails, 20d per keg, \$4.25; wire nails, per keg, \$4.25; add \$2 on gal. 3 to 6d; and \$1.50 from 8d up.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Iwaland went to Honokaa yesterday. She took a lot of Japs for the plantation.

Marston Campbell, Esq., has been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of Honolulu.

Keo Mung, plague victim, died in a house next to Yueng Chong's lodging-house, not in the latter, as was at first supposed.

W. O. Smith entertained at dinner numerous guests at a dinner given in Washington, February 2nd, by Senator and Mrs. Foraker.

The engagement of Mr. Edward C. Brown, manager of the Dea-born Drug & Chemical Co., to Miss Mary E. Bigley, is announced.

The Hawaiian Quintette Club, which has been playing in San Francisco, is considering an offer to go to Paris and attend the Exposition.

J. H. Blackie and family have gone into quarantine preparatory to leaving for one of the other islands. A guard has been placed at the residence.

Kawahau Church will hold services on Sunday. Since its use as a house of refuge it has been cleaned, the old matting burned and the walls kalsomined.

The Foreign Office gives notice that Don Luis Fernandez Alvarez has been recognized by President McKinley as Vice Consul for Spain in these islands.

An Imperial edict has been issued at Peking offering a reward of 100,000 taels for the capture of Kang Yu Wei and ordering that the graves of his ancestors be desecrated.

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee yesterday met the committee from the Bar Association and decided to approve the opening of the courts with the recommendation that all jurymen, attorneys and others engaged in inspection work should be excused from attendance on court.

Comedian and lecturer Ben Bruns, who closed a successful tour of the islands last year with the Kikapoo medicine people, is now in San Jose, Cal., and expects to visit the islands during the coming summer. Ben has many friends here who will be pleased to hear of his expected visit.

Captain Whitney of the Jessie Minor, having a surplus supply of stores aboard his vessel and hearing of the destitution among some of the poorer native families, has entered several barrels of provisions at the Custom house and had their contents distributed where they would do the most good.

The Bishop Estate has offered to give the Government enough of their frontage to allow the widening of King to sixty feet. The Estate owns property from Palama bridge to the Tramway station, some at Kalili and a piece opposite the Reform school. The land to be given will range from thirty feet in width downward.

The Interior Department, on the advice of the Attorney General, has returned to the promoters the proposed articles of incorporation of the Wahaiawa Sugar Company. They were defective in not naming the owner of certain shares. The promoters made a peremptory demand for acceptance, and it is said will begin a mandamus suit.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., March 3, 1909.

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Am. Sugar	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Coffee	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Flour	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Oil	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Soap	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Paper	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Glass	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Iron	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Steel	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Copper	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Lead	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Zinc	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Tin	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Silver	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00
Am. Gold	100.00	W. A. S. S. Co.	100.00

Session Sales—Morning Session—

Fifty Waiwala, assessable, \$72.50; 50 Waiwala, assessable, \$71; 25 Pioneer, \$205; 25 Pioneer, \$202.50. Afternoon Session—Twenty-five McBryde, paid up, \$17.50.

The number of deaths for the month of February reach an even 100. A marked improvement is apparent from these figures.

Several of the Normal and practice teachers who are not at work, owing to the quarantine, will open classes for the teachers of the primary grades during the suspension of the schools. The classes will be held in the Normal School building.

The Nation says: "We are requested to give notice that any person having letters from the late Gen. S. C. Armstrong of Hampton, Va., will greatly oblige his family by communicating with Mrs. Edith Armstrong Talbot, Holderness, N. H."

Lack of appropriations is set down as the cause for the discharge of seven postoffice employees yesterday. Four of the men were sorting clerks, and Postmaster General Out says that the absence of the seven employees will delay the work of the office considerably.

An agreement has been entered into by the leading lumber merchants of Honolulu to advance the prices of lumber on and after March 1, 1909. The advance is from \$2 to \$2.50 per thousand on Nor-west, redwood and spruce for building purposes. On shingles the advance is from 25 cents to 75 cents per thousand and on laths from 5 to 10 cents per bundle. The present prices of building lumber range from \$26 to \$40 per thousand.

PURE - BRED POULTRY! Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains. Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application. WALTER C. WEEDON, Eastlawn, Panahou, Honolulu, H. I.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

1909

GAELIC MARCH 6

HONGKONG MARU MARCH 10

CHINA MARCH 24

DORIC MARCH 31

RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 10

COPTIC APRIL 17

AMERICA MARU APRIL 27

PEKING MAY 5

GAELIC MAY 12

HONGKONG MARU MAY 22

CHINA MAY 29

DORIC JUNE 5

NIPPON MARU JUNE 12

CHINA JUNE 19

RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 22

COPTIC JUNE 29

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every man of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Careful in

NICKEL, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LIN U.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihai, Maunaloa, Kawaihau, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowahu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make

TIDE OF BATTLE TURNS AGAINST THE BURGHERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

In General French coming to the relief of Kimberley.

The garrison was incredulous and flashed the query, "What regiment are you?"

The reply satisfied the defenders of Kimberley that the anxiously awaited success was at hand. A few hours later General French, at the head of a column, made a triumphant entry into the place, the people surrounding him, cheering wildly, grasping the soldiers' hands, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and exhibiting in a hundred ways the intensity of their joy.

The inhabitants had been on short rations for some time, eating horse-flesh and living in burrows under heaps of mine refuse. Diminishing rations were served daily at 11 o'clock in the market square, under the shell fire of the enemy, whose guns opened on the square whenever the inhabitants assembled. No horse food was left.

Throughout the siege Cecil Rhodes provided the natives with work and thus kept them quiet.

The miles of convoys bearing provisions for the relief of the column and the town slowly winding its way across the plain in the direction of Kimberley was the gladdiest sight which greeted the eyes of the besieged for four months.

General French's march was so rapid and the heat so intense that many of his horses died of exhaustion.

At the crossing of the Modder river the Boers halted, leaving their tents, guns, oxen, wagons and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the British.

Moving northward the Boers again attempted to stem the advance, but General French turned their flank and reached his goal with insignificant losses—seven men killed and thirty-five wounded during three days from Wednesday, February 14, to Friday, February 16.

After a night's rest at Kimberley General French's column pursued the Boers to Bronteveld, surrounded the kopjes on which they were camped and shelled them till nightfall, when the Boers fled, leaving many dead.

General Cronje left a gun, his tents, food and clothes at Magersfontein.

Cronje's Report.

PRETORIA, Monday. (Afternoon Service).—Portion of official report from Cronje dated Sunday being given out as follows: "Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock while removing the laager near Scholtz Nek we were attacked by the British. Fight lasted until 7:30 in evening. Although on the whole the British were driven back, they each time resumed attack. Loss to British must have been considerable. Thus far Boer loss been eight killed and twelve wounded. This morning the British shelled us with cannon. Chief Commandant Ferrera's force was too small to stop cavalry from entering Kimberley."

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Despatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday announces Commandant Ferrera's death was believed to be result of an accident.

Churchill's Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—(Afternoon Service).—The World this morning publishes the following despatch from Winston Churchill, dated at General Buller's headquarters, Chevelay Camp, Monday night:

To understand the scope and meaning of the recent operations here it is necessary to study the map of the environs of Colenso. The shortest road to Ladysmith lies through Ladysmith, Pieters and Nelthorpe.

Advancing by this, an army secures railway communication. Moreover the water question presents little difficulty.

When General Buller determined to break off the attack on the Boer positions beyond Potgieter's Drift, he fully intended to make a fresh attempt and he preferred to run the risk and put the matter to a decisive test as near Ladysmith and as near railroad communication as possible, although this road runs through a difficult country, beginning with the almost impenetrable Colenso positions and further obstructed by strong positions in the rear of Colenso.

The position spreads in a wide horse shoe around Chevelay. The western half lies on steep, often precipitous bluff and near Groblerskloof, and among the low hills, kopjes and scrub around Colenso village.

Against this position part of the attack of December 15 was directed.

General Buller has now decided to try the eastern half which lies on the south side of the Tugela river running over Hlangwani hill, along the green hills rising to high fescues of Monte Christo and beyond it Cingolo Kop.

Hlangwani hill was seized by cavalry and occupied by the army the 14th (Wednesday). On the 15th (Thursday) batteries were established on this position and heavy siege and naval guns all well entrenched.

On the 16th (Friday) a spasmodic bombardment was kept up but the Boers were well concealed and only replied with long range guns causing few casualties.

On the 17th (Saturday) General Buller attacked the extreme Boer left on Cingolo Kop with two divisions and cavalry holding their right and center with a formidable fire of siege and field artillery. Action began at 6 o'clock, the infantry covered by the guns advanced through broken, scrubby country across Gomba stream upon Cingolo Kop, continually reaching out to eastward to find the true Boer flank.

The cavalry brigade under Lord Dundonald made a detour to the left and climbed the eastern end of Cingolo Kop through the dense jungle up an almost precipitous slope, and arrived at the summit at 10 o'clock. After a brief skirmish with the Boer pickets Major Gough's regiment gradually cleared the whole ridge. The Queen's Lancers, who now arrived on the extreme right of the hill which they had been on. The Boers lost several killed and wounded. Ten horses were captured. The Boers

retired under heavy fire across the Nek to Monte Christo.

The cavalry then crossing Cingolo Kop reached out to the Tugela river and the British Light Horse advanced on the plain beyond the ridge level with the infantry.

The Boers had now been driven from Cingolo but still occupied Monte Christo strongly. The Nek between was commanded by the fire of both combatants, the road across it being available to neither.

At right angles to Monte Christo ridge runs a long spur to the Tugela river. The Boer left was now turned back along this and the operations on the 7th closed with cavalry facing infantry and holding the ridge.

During Saturday and Sunday General Buller began the turning movement on the eastward around the Boer right resting on the high hills, Cingolo Kop and Monte Christo. The operations so far are entirely successful. Both hills were captured without heavy loss. The cavalry on the extreme right under Lord Dundonald menaced the Boer rear.

The Boer losses in the bombardment must have been considerable. I personally saw wounded dragged away.

At last we have got on their flank and although fierce fighting lies before us, it will give us considerable strategic advantage, and the relief of Ladysmith looks a good deal more hopeful.

The devotion of the infantry was again splendid.

From Boer Sources.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—Official reports have been received as follows: Commandant Steyn says that Saturday, February 17, and Sunday, February 18, near Foodorsrand, he fought the British who tried to encompass General Cronje's laager and drove them off. They fought until late Sunday evening. The Boers had one man killed and one wounded and captured booty and twenty-one captured horses and mules. General De Wet says that on Sunday afternoon he arrived before Pardselsberg and Foodorsrand, in which direction there has been heavy firing since morning. He stormed several kopjes which the British vacated, leaving their dead and wounded and forty prisoners in the hands of the Boers who captured the kopjes. The Boer loss was two killed and four wounded. The fight lasted until late in the evening.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Tageblatt publishes special dispatches from Brussels which say the Transvaal location there announces that all the Boers are evacuating Natal, their positions in that colony being no longer tenable.

General Joubert, it is added, has ordered the concentration of all the available forces to oppose Lord Roberts.

The siege of Ladysmith, it further announces, will be raised and it is expected General Buller will enter the town at the end of the week.

Baden-Powell's Strategem

LOURENZO MARQUES, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—The official report received from Col. Baden-Powell of the occurrences in Mafeking up to February 5, concludes as follows:

"General Snyman, in reply to a letter complaining of the deliberate shelling of the women's and children's laager, offered no excuse or apology and by a transparent falsehood admits that he ordered the shelling. I have to tell him that I have now established temporary premises for Boer prisoners in the woman's laager and hospital in order to protect them from deliberate shelling."

The Macrum Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The answer of the State Department to the House resolution calling for information regarding certain charges made by the late Consul Macrum was transmitted to the House today by the President. It is signed by Secretary Hay, and, after reciting the resolution, says:

"Answering the first part of the resolution: The Department of State has been in regular communication by mail and telegraph with Charles E. Macrum, late Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, since his entrance upon the duties of the office. Communications made to him have been answered and the execution of instructions sent has been reported by him. His dispatches to the Department were forwarded through the Consulate at Lourenzo Marques, during that time being regularly received. The only instance of complaint in respect to the transit of the mails for Lourenzo Marques and Pretoria was in November last, when a temporary stoppage of the mails occurred at Cape Town, against which Mr. Macrum and the Consul at Lourenzo Marques protested. Arrangements were made for the prompt delivery of the Consular mails to the United States Consul at Cape Town, by whom the mail for Mr. Hollis and Mr. Macrum was forwarded to Lourenzo Marques. The delay lasted but a few days and has not recurred, so far as the Department is advised. After that time the Department's mail for Lourenzo Marques and Pretoria was sent by a neutral route, which it appears was known and open to Mr. Macrum and Mr. Hollis as early as November 6 last. No obstacle, therefore, is known to have existed, since then, to Mr. Macrum's unimpeded correspondence with the Department of State. At no time while at his post did Mr. Macrum report to the Department of State any violation by opening or otherwise of his official mail by the British censor at Durban or by any person or persons whatsoever, there or elsewhere. Neither has he so reported since he left Pretoria, although having ample opportunity to do so by mail while on the way home or in person when he reached the Department upon his return home."

"Answering the second part of the aforesaid resolution, the undersigned Secretary of State has the honor to say that there is no truth in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Great Britain; that no form of secret alliance is possible under the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as treaties require the advice and consent of the Senate, and finally that no secret alliance, convention, arrangement or understanding exists between the United States and any other nation."

"JOHN HAY.

Department of State, Feb. 20, 1900."

War News in Berlin.

Berlin evidently believes the report that General Cronje is surrounded, as large German buying occurred on the

Stock Exchange today. News has so often reached the Continental capitals ahead of England it is possible these reports are true.

The Windsor report of the relief of Ladysmith created momentary jubilation, which was followed by a deluge of queries at all the official points in an endeavor to ascertain the truth. While the uncertainty was at its height, a detachment of yeomanry visited the Mansion House and crowds gathered on a bulletin announcing the relief of Ladysmith had been posted at the Mansion House an hour previous to the arrival of the yeomen. In a few moments all traffic was almost blocked by the crowds and a large body of police gathered at the spot. But when it was learned that no bulletin had been issued, the crowds dispersed.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

The Colima volcano in Mexico is active.

The chain companies are forming a trust.

General Otis reports 250 insane soldiers.

German influence is growing in Brazil.

Mexico is to establish bonded warehouses.

Guaymas is threatened by Yaqui Indians.

The Russian army has over 1,200 Generals.

The National Populist Committee supports Bryan.

Shafter may be made a Major General of regulars.

James Stinson of Chicago has failed, liabilities \$800,000.

Southern California is having its fourth dry season.

General Otis now classes Filipino guerrillas as bandits.

France has asked the removal of the Archbishop of Paris.

Army Chaplain Macomber has retired on account of age.

Chicago had a great celebration of Washington's birthday.

Harry Vardon, of England, is the world's champion golfer.

A Bellamy colony has been established near Evanston, Ill.

Secretary Root is planning to establish an army war college.

A Congressional inquiry into the Wardner riots has begun.

Several persons were killed and injured in the wreck of a Wisconsin Central train near Curtiss, Wisconsin, February 21.

The Reichstag regards German colonies as unprofitable.

Henry Duff Traill, editor of Literature, is dead in London.

The Municipal League carried the Philadelphia city election.

General Shafter says the Philippines must be garrisoned forever.

Ex-Congressman C. C. Comstock of Grand Rapids, Mich., is dead.

The widow of Salvini, the Italian actor, will return to the stage.

Complaints are made of the poor mail service to the Klondike.

There is strong opposition in the House to the Porto Rico bill.

Gales on the Spanish coast have cost the lives of twenty-four sailors.

The Kaiser will abandon his canal bill to assist the naval program.

J. J. O'Brien & Co. of San Francisco have failed and gone out of business.

The shipping subsidy bill is not likely to pass at the present session.

M. M. Estee of California aspires to a place on the Philippine Commission.

The Third Avenue Railroad company of New York is in financial difficulties.

Richard Mackintosh, a prominent mining man of Salt Lake City is dead.

Seattle claims the remarkably low death rate of eight per thousand in 1899.

President McKinley is quoted as being in favor of free trade with Porto Rico.

The American reciprocal treaty has been approved by the Jamaican Legislature.

Continental labor is crowding into England because of the industrial prosperity.

American friends have presented Sir Thomas Lipton with a loving cup of gold.

Eight thousand Finlanders have immigrated to Canada during the last six months.

A New York life insurance company has bought \$10,000,000 worth of Russian bonds.

Senator Elkins was painfully hurt by a fall on the sidewalk during a snowstorm.

The output of the Cripple Creek mines will be much greater than that of last year.

At the Minneapolis College of Agriculture fifty girls are studying scientific farming.

Gen. Pury of Venezuela denies that he is planning a revolution against Prest Castro.

Costa Rica has declared martial law, anticipating a revolutionary invasion from Nicaragua.

Rear Admiral Senor of the Chilean Navy is dead. He helped capture the Huascar in 1878.

A rebellion is threatened in the French island of Martinique because of mal-administration.

Florida orange-growers have built houses around their trees to protect them from the frost.

Slow work is being done on the Paris Exposition buildings. Rain and strikes are the cause.

The House of Commons rejected at its second reading the Irish Evicted Tenants bill—232 to 126.

Two mad elephants gored their keepers to death at a circus at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

A decision in the Supreme Court of Illinois deprives the Associated Press of its monopolistic features.

The channel squadron, instead of going to Gibraltar, will remain in British waters until March.

The signal corps of the regular army has been increased and the number of infantry companies reduced.

It is said a league has been formed in Chicago to free Poland in case of war between England and Russia.

J. B. Stetson, the millionaire San Franciscoan has married a Pasadena business woman, Miss Eleanor De.

The last Treasury statement shows an available cash balance of \$294,552,323 and gold reserve of \$224,363,597.

Farmers in nearly every Northwestern State are planting nut trees along with their peaches and pears, and are utilizing the hillsides, where nothing else will grow, for nut orchards.

CULLUM BILL

The Senate Takes Up The Measure.

Several Important Amendments, Including One Against Contract Labor Are Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The attention of the Senate this week will be given largely to the relations of the United States to its insular possessions. The bill providing a form of government for the Hawaiian islands has right of way, and it should be so fortunate as to be finally acted upon before the close of the week, the Porto Rican bill will be immediately taken up. The probabilities are that the Hawaiian bill will be debated at considerable length and that many amendments will be offered to it, and it may be made the basis of more or less general talk on the question of the policy to be pursued toward the new possessions. Considerable time probably will be necessary to the final disposal of the bill.

All admit the urgency of legislation giving the Hawaiians a government, but there are radical differences of opinion. The most important of these is the question as to whether the commercial intercourse between the United States and the islands shall be under a tariff or under the free trade system allowed between the states of the Union. The bill provides for free trade, but several of the Senators, under the leadership of Senator Platt of Connecticut, are making an effort to secure radical amendment in this respect. Senator Cullum, in charge of the bill, will resist, and he will be supported by some Republicans and nearly all the Democratic members. Practically the same fight will be made on the Porto Rican bill.

The Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The bill providing for a government of Hawaii was taken up today. Cullum of Illinois, in charge of the measure, explained its provisions section by section, elaborating the necessarily condensed language of the bill.

Tillman was disposed to criticize the bill, as indicated by his interruptions of Cullum, because property and educational qualifications for voters and office-holders were required, inasmuch as objections were raised in this country to Southern states demanding similar qualifications of their voters.

Cullum said the matter had been considered most carefully by the Foreign Relations Committee, and as a means of protecting the interests of the islands and their citizens from disorder and confusion the restricted suffrage qualifications had been adopted. No discrimination was shown against any race or class of people in Hawaii. Under the bill all were treated with absolute equality.

Cullum explained as a particular reason for earlier action upon the pending bill that the bubonic plague had created a serious situation in Honolulu. Thirty acres of the city were burned by the authorities in order to prevent the spread of the plague. Eight thousand persons, homeless and nearly naked, were in quarantine and were being supported by the other citizens of Honolulu. The Hawaiian people had made a strong appeal for the enactment of legislation that would give them the authority of permanent government, and he hoped the measure might be given speedy but thorough consideration.

"At the conclusion of Cullum's statement a sharp discussion arose over the right of Congress to establish in a territory a constitutional court of the United States. No conclusion was reached before the Senate at 5:15 p. m. held an executive session, and at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

At Work on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The bill to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii was laid before the Senate and its consideration resumed. To section 10 of the bill providing for the continuation of existing contracts, Nelson offered an amendment excepting from such protection contracts for labor entered into since August 12, 1898.

Cullum accepted the amendment and it was agreed with an amendment offered by Vest of Missouri, providing that no bonds should be issued or indebtedness be incurred without the approval of the President of the United States.

A long discussion resulted over a proposed amendment to extend to Hawaii the inhibition against contract labor importation which exists in the United States. The Senators were asked to frame the law so as to eliminate absolutely contract labor in Hawaii.

To this end the section of the bill relating to contracts was amended finally by the addition of the following paragraph, framed by Hoar and perfected by Spooner:

"Provided, that no proceeding shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service, and there shall be no criminal proceeding for the breach thereof."

Spencer offered an amendment striking out the section providing that the Supreme Court of the territory should be the judge of the election of members of the Hawaiian Legislature and conferring upon each branch of the Legislature the power to determine the qualifications of its members. After some discussion it was adopted.

The general calendar was taken up and the following bills passed: Granting to the State of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in continuation, enlargement and maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances and the Seminole war."

Without concluding consideration of the bill the Senate, after a brief executive session, at 5:25 p. m., adjourned. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—(After-

noon Service).—After the passage of a few minor bills by the Senate consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed.

McKinley's Alleged Views.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The World tomorrow will publish a summary of a long statement made by President McKinley to Henry Loomis Nelson, as to the American policy toward the newly acquired islands. The article is couched for as an authoritative interpretation of the President's views. According to Mr. Nelson, "it is Mr. McKinley's belief, and it will be his purpose to carry the belief into operation, that the Constitution does not apply to any of our new islands; that those people are not fit for self-government beyond that proposed for Hawaii; that our new possessions must not be permitted to injure any of our protected interests and that free trade with Porto Rico is right because our protected interests will not be interfered with thereby."

"The President believes that Congress has plenary powers over Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He holds that Congress may pass one tariff law for Porto Rico, another for Hawaii, another for the Philippines and that all may be different from that of the United States."

"It does not appear likely to his mind that any question can ever arise as to the civil rights of these places. Mr. McKinley's attitude then, toward the natives is benevolent. He desires to elevate them, to educate them, and he hopes that in the end they will become worthy of being trusted with local self-government. He does not think any of these worthy now, except the few in Hawaii upon whom it is intended to bestow the suffrage—a few more than possessed the suffrage under the Dole government."

"Mr. McKinley holds that the Constitution only applies to a territory when it is set up by a treaty or by legislation. Upon this point there are authorities in his favor, but he goes beyond the authorities and holds that Congress is not bound by the limitations of the Constitution when it enters upon the task of legislating, i. e., it may refuse to the natives and to the American citizens who may go to our colonies the right of trial by jury, the right of free speech, the right to bear arms, the right of peaceable assembly and petition, freedom from unwarrantable arrest, freedom from search—all those rights which the Constitution guards jealously."

"But the main purpose of the President is to deal with the islands as markets for American products and as the subjects of commercial exploitation generally."

"The President is a thorough believer in the moral and intellectual value of commerce and he proceeds on the theory that when a nation is doing well as a buyer and seller it is presumptively well governed and its people are morally sound."

"He looks forward to benefiting the natives by expanding the blessings of Protestant Christianity and civilization by means of commerce."

RUSSIA AND HERAT.

She Can Occupy the Place When She Pleases.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Daily Chronicle, in a rather alarming editorial today regarding the Russian designs on the Afghan frontier, after reciting what is known of the position of affairs there, says:

"Both parties in Parliament have repeatedly asserted that the very next step—that of Herat, means war. There is no doubt that Russia could take Herat tomorrow if she liked. England would need a month to reach the same objective. The only barrier between Russia and her prey is a moral one."

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Alken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The gunboat Princeton has raised the flag over outlying islands of the Philippines not covered by treaty with Spain. There is an unconfirmed report that Japan wanted them.

Hope Ross, the actress, who played with the Fawcetts in Honolulu, lately married W. H. Wilder, Jr., a rich New Englander.

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## RATS

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HAWAII NEWS

Hilo's Board of Health At Work.

Col. Little "Busted" in Washington—
Young People's Society—Trans-
port Leelanaw—Other Items.

The following news from the Hilo Tribune was crowded out of the summary published Tuesday:

On February 21st a meeting of the Board of Health was held at the office of Dr. W. L. Moore. Members present: C. C. Kennedy, R. A. Lyman, L. A. Andrews, Geo. Williams, Drs. Grace and Moore.

The Chair stated that Dr. Grace had returned from Honolulu with instructions from the Central Board of Health. Dr. Grace read the following letter from the president, Dr. C. B. Wood: "Pending further development of plague in Hilo, it is best not to allow any merchandise to be sent from Hilo to other districts on Hawaii. Merchandise from foreign ports, and permitted freight from Honolulu for districts near Hilo, can be landed at Waiakoa or Wainaku. A census should be taken, at least of all Asiatics, and as far as possible, moving from Hilo to any other place should be prevented. If another case of plague should occur, then Hilo must be instantly and effectively quarantined, and any possible exodus prevented. In order to discover the case early enough to accomplish this, a daily house-to-house inspection should be instituted. An immediate and determined campaign against rats would be a wise precaution."

Signed, C. B. Wood, President Board of Health.

Dr. Grace also stated that the president had advised that quarantine buildings be built as soon as possible. In connection with this there was considerable discussion as to the best location for a camp of detention, but nothing was determined.

Dr. Moore moved that a committee of three, C. C. Kennedy, Dr. Grace and L. A. Andrews, be appointed to prepare and submit plans for the quarantine buildings to be on Coconut Island, as soon as possible. Carried unanimously.

In the matter of quarantining the town, it was decided best not to do so, unless there should be further outbreaks; so long a time having passed since the suspicious case. Also that a strict watch be kept throughout the town for fevers and cases of sickness, and for the present, a house-to-house visitation was not wise.

It was the sense of the meeting that the quarantine of the town could soon be raised if the present state of things continued.

Mr. Kennedy was asked to confer with Mr. Scott, chairman of the Road Board, to see what better provision could be made in the removing of refuse from the town.

Mr. Kennedy advised that steps be taken to rid the town of the rats, and thought the people should be notified to keep domestic animals from danger of poisoning at such times as should be decided on. Dr. Grace thought the matter was imperative.

Mr. Andrews moved that we get Sunday afternoon for distributing the poison, and that volunteers for assisting in this matter be invited to come to the court house for instructions and poison, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and that notice should be given in all the papers. Carried unanimously.

Dr. Moore moved that they be warned against handling dead rats, and that these be burned where found. Carried.

Dr. Grace moved that after Monday next the reward offered for dead rats be abolished. Carried.

Meeting adjourned subject to call of Chair. W. E. MOORE, Secretary.

Hilo's Plague Case.

There is no absolutely definite report concerning Mrs. Serrao's case, and never will be. It seems that the microbes, of whatever genus or species they were, plined away, died and became more or less dissolute while they awaited the leisurely process of sending a steamer to Honolulu. Upon their arrival there, their own mother wouldn't have known them, and Dr. Hoffmann and the other experts were in a still worse fix.

Dr. Grace, who returned to Hilo by the Kailani, when asked respecting the matter, gave practically this report. He said too long a time had elapsed after the removal of the matter containing the microbes from the body, and that no absolute report could be given. He added, however, that under the microscope bacilli were discovered which even in their passee state very closely resembled the plague microbe, and on the whole the signs of plague were much stronger than in several cases he had seen in Honolulu, which were classed as plague there. So it would seem on the whole as if the authorities had not made very much of a mistake when they burned the Serrao buildings. By the way, the statements of medical men to the effect that plague is comparatively seldom transmitted by personal contact would seem to be borne out by the fact that none of the Serrao family, nor of those who attended Mrs. Serrao, have been infected. It's rats—that's what it is. Rats are no good, anyhow.

Sanitary Work in Hilo.

The Board of Health is inaugurating a thorough system of sanitation for the town that will be likely to result in the general elevation of the standard of health in the community for some time to come. Several property owners have received premonitory directions to make sanitary improvements in their premises, and no favoritism in this respect may be expected.

In view of the fact that no suspected cases of plague have occurred since the first one, the local Board hardly feel it advisable to make the house-to-house inspection practiced in Honolulu and recommended by Dr. Wood. It would merely result in keeping the

people generally stirred up and in producing a crop of suspects, who after all have nothing the matter with them, except perhaps a sore throat or a touch of fever.

Hilo's New Water Pipe.

There is quite a lot of water pipe lying around down in Jack Wilson's pasture. It is water pipe theoretically destined to supply Hilo with liquid refreshment and baths. The appropriation for its purchase was passed by the Legislature two years ago; estimates of the amount required were sent down to the Interior Department one year ago last December. These estimates became pigeon-holed in Rowell's whiskers and naturally were "never heard of again." The next April Mr. Vannatta was in Honolulu and enquired about the pipe; he then heard of the loss of the estimates. He went through the Rowell meadow with a bull-rake and followed this up with a curry-comb, but failed to find his original estimates. He came back to Hilo and made some more estimates and forwarded to the pigeon-holing department. These managed to survive and in the course of six months the pipe was ordered just as it touched the top market price, about 30 per cent above what it could have been purchased for when originally ordered from Hilo. Hence it took all the appropriation to buy the pipe and there is nothing left to lay it with. Accordingly it will not be laid, but it will continue to lie where it has been landed, for anywhere from two to ten years, according to circumstances. Such is the financing of Rowell. Is it any wonder that the people of Hilo are driven to strong drink and become mobs, when they can't get water?

Athletic Exhibition.

Jackson Hearde, the energetic comedian, is to give the Hilo people one more show, next week, before his departure for Honolulu. It seems there is a young man on the Conemaugh who thinks he is something with the gloves and a match has been arranged between him and Johnnie Simpson. The affair will take place at Long wharf next Tuesday evening; a ten rounds. There will be some preliminary bouts between local amateurs, for which see advertisement and posters. The admission will be \$2 straight; no reserved seats. C. M. Smith of the U. S. Army, who is prepared to run up against the local man, has something of a record. He has to his credit a six-round contest with Tom Johnston of Indiana and a five-round bout with Jack Rytle of Ohio; also a draw in a bout with "St. Joe Kid" in New York.

Young People's Society.

The Y. P. S. C. E. gave a social in the church parlors on Tuesday evening last, which was well attended and a very pleasant affair. Various devices were adopted for producing a circulation of the victims, who naturally on such occasions persist in lining up on the four sides of the room and posing as statues of themselves, signs of life being carefully suppressed.

A general interchange of autographs was effected by means of cards furnished for that purpose, upon which everyone got everyone else to write his name. This took about an hour, and was followed by a guessing contest upon various freaky nooking articles, each one of which was supposed to symbolize some work of art. For example a match floating in a cup of water was "the swimming match," or three copper pennies were "common sense" (which by the way is hardly a work of art). "Lot's wife" was represented by a bag of salt, etc. Some people guessed some of them. Most people didn't. There is very little of the imaginative in the Hilo make up. "A primrose on the river's brim," etc. The usual indignation provoking refreshments followed vocal and instrumental music by local artists, and the affair broke up at a perfectly proper and Christian hour. On the whole the Y. P. S. C. E. are more successful at this sort of thing than their elders.

U. S. Transport Arrives.

The steamer Leelanaw, Captain A. J. Storrs, master, United States Transport for Manila, arrived in port on Friday morning, ten days from San Francisco, with 237 horses and mules on board. She reports a good voyage, with the small loss of two horses. Lieutenant G. H. Estes, 20th Infantry, is in command, and Dr. Allan J. Black is surgeon. The Tribune is indebted to the officers and Chief Engineer Evers for files of late papers.

Thanks From Honolulu.

The following note from the secretary of the Hawaiian Relief Society has been received at this office:

Mr. W. H. Smith, Dear Sir: Will you please to thank the people of Hilo, Kohala and Kawaihae for their generous donations to the Hawaiian Relief Society.

Yours truly,

MARY E. BECKLEY,
Secretary H. R. Society.

Gone Busted.

Peter McRae is in receipt of a letter from Col. G. F. Little in Washington. The Colonel says he must have more money to lubricate the wheels of justice in order to secure those squatters' rights for the denizens of Olua. Four hundred dollars more has been forwarded. If that doesn't do the business the dam gates will be closed and the squatters will take their chances with the rest of the people on legislation.

News in Brief.

Eight destitute Filipinos from the Omaha Exposition are being transported home on the Leelanaw.

Olua plantation displayed its patriotism by making Washington's birthday a holiday for all its employees.

J. R. Wilson is the possessor of a twelve story flagpole, which is to float the American flag on the grounds of his new Reed's Island residence.

The game of football played on Wednesday morning between the eleven of the Union and the Foreign schools resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 27 to 0.

Oahu plantation will turn out a crop of from twelve to fourteen tons to the acre this year, according to a statement made in a private letter received by a gentleman in Hilo from Honolulu.

A large column of smoke was seen on Sunday last arising from Mauna Loa,

at a point between the head of the '91 Bow and the cone of the '90 outbreak. This had disappeared however on Tuesday.

According to a letter received by a member of the Hilo Board of Health, the Council of State very highly recommends the prompt action taken by this board in dealing with the outbreak of plague here.

P. Peck, who went down to Honolulu on the Kailani, is tied up there for the quarantine period. He went ashore when it seemed the plague was past, but it broke out again before he returned to his steamer.

R. C. Abercrombie, who has been kept in Honolulu during the whole time of the plague by quarantine, is acting as one of the sanitary inspectors in the "house to house" system inaugurated by the Board of Health in that city.

The ladies of Hilo have been devoting their time this week to the manufacture of garments new for the Serrao family, who would otherwise emerge from their Coconut Island quarantine in the primitive state of the Garden of Eden.

A rattling good minstrel show is advertised for tonight under the management of Jackson Hearde, who has gotten together considerable local talent and some specialists off the transport now here. Hearde himself is a whole show when he gets started and the affair promises to be a first rate one.

The Father of His Country passed a very quiet birthday in Hilo. Even the usual hall given on this occasion was lacking. On the whole we are not nearly such rabid Americans as we were before annexation. Herein was visible our brethren in Honolulu. Though in this as in most other things we follow a long way off.

On Thursday of this week, Mrs. Lillian T. Baiding, of Wainaku, gave a most delightful afternoon tea in honor of Miss Willis. Pink was the color scheme in the decorations and was most daintily and gracefully carried out. Mrs. Baiding was assisted by Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Scott, Miss Severance, Miss Richardson and Miss Sumner.

The Serrao residence was reduced to ashes on Saturday, together with all its contents, except the family, who were considerably removed to Coconut Island, where they will pass a fifteen days' quarantine. The inventory made of the total property destroyed amounts to not far from \$8,000. The figure set on this matter by Mr. Serrao differs but slightly from that of the Government.

It would seem that Hilo might be now safely declared a clean port. Twenty-one days have elapsed since the appearance of our first and only case of plague, if it was plague, and all sources of infectious danger connected with that have been destroyed. There is not the smallest probability that another case will occur, connected in any way with the first one, and we have no occasion to suspect any other plague centers.

Sunday evening the fire alarm was sounded at just about the time the Hilo worshipper was sinking into his favorite pew for rest and recreation. The charms of a fire proved more seductive to some than the beauties of holiness, but when they arrived at the supposed scene of the fire, Quil's store on Bridge street, they found it was a false alarm and returned to the house of worship to find the best boxes taken. In spite of 6 per cent insurance a fire is a hard thing to start in Hilo.

AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter Into the Question. You may have it and not know it. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it.

They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills as very remarkable.

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily; when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc.

But if you keep the filters right, you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill. For Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Meakle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A society has been organized in Germany to fight the American oil monopoly in the interests of Russian oil.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, protect of emollients, and greatest of skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c; OINTMENT, 50c; RESOLVENT, 50c. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Allen, Lowell, Mass. U. S. Pat. 1,100,000.

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Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

1900 Ramblers Are Here!

Out of sight, too; regular beauties. We received but twenty by this "Australia"—all the San Francisco house could spare on account of the great demand there. Call and see what a 1900 RAMBLER looks like, and you will want one, but come soon, as several are sold to arrive, and we had no stock when these got here. Twenty will not last long.

Repair Work.

This is our strong point, as we have the best repair man in the Islands, and are thus able to guarantee our work. We undertake any kind of bike repairs, no matter how badly a wheel is smashed up we can make it as good as new. We know we are not located well at present and our customers and selves are put to a good deal of inconvenience, but a good start has been made on our new quarters, and after a few months we will show you bicycle and sporting goods quarters that will be a credit to any city in the United States. In the meanwhile we will have to hoonanawanui.

If the next Australia brings us what we have ordered in the wheel line we will have something interesting to tell you when she comes. When you want to rent a wheel come to us.

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OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
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of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000

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North German Fire Insurance Co-
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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